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HALF-YEARLY RETROSPECT OF DOMESTIC LITERATURE.

HISTORY.

A WORK has just been presented to the public which at the present period is peculiarly interesting: "The History of the Helvetic Confederacy, in two quarto volumes, by Jos. PLANTA, Esq. Sec. R. S. and Principal Librarian of the British Musæum." Mr. Planta is known to be a gentleman of extensive knowledge and acute discrimination, and his acquaintance with modern languages peculiarly well qualifies him for an undertaking like the present, the materials for which were chiefly to be furnished by German and other continental works. The author divides his History into two books; the first, beginning with the origin of the Helvetic nations, extends to the complete establishment of the confederacy in the year 1412; the second describes its progress, decline and dissolution. In so very rapid a retrospect of literature as ours must necessarily be, we are forbidden to dwell so long on curious and interesting works as our inclination would prompt us; in the present instance we must content ourselves with passing a general encomium on the author, and can merely give our readers the satisfaction of knowing whence the materials for the present volumes have been principally taken. For the foundation of his history, our author has taken Muller's "History of the Swiss Confederacy," which proceeds no further than to the year 1443: Lauffer's "Exact and circumstantial Relation of Helvetic History," Meister's "Principal Scenes of Helvetic History," Meiner's "Letters on Switzerland," Leu's "Dictionary of Switzerland," and our countryman, Mr. Coxe's publication on that country, have largely contributed to the completion of the work. The account of the last revolution, is drawn from public documents, acknowledged by the French themselves to be authentic, from Posselt's European Annals, and from the narrative of Meister.

Dr. HAWEIS, a distinguished minister of the church of England, and a leading member of that body of its clergy which assumes to itself the title of Evangelical, has published, in three octavo volumes, "An Impartial and Succinct History of the Rise, Declension and Revival of the Church of Christ, from the Birth of Our Saviour to the present Time, with faithful Characters of the principal Personages, Ancient and Modern." We certainly do not agree with this author in many of his religious tenets; but it is impossible to peruse his work, without giving him the highest praise for industry, skill, knowledge, piety, and liberality. Dr. Haweis was countenanced by Lady Huntingdon, enjoyed the friendship of Mr. Wesley and Mr. Whitfield, and was principal agent, it seems, in the plan for sending Missionaries into the South Seas.

"Fragments of Scottish History." The title of this very curious volume sufficiently indicates the random unconnected nature of its contents. The author is a man of various and recondite reading, who has explored the antiquities of his country with an eagle eye, and has evinced uncommon talents in the illustration of them; although, to use his own words, "it is doubtless more easy to complete a history of any civilized country in Europe, than to elucidate one obscure century of the history of Scotland." These Fragments consist of I. Desultory reflections on the state of Ancient Scotland, with a curious appendix of characters and other original documents. II. The diary of Robert Birrel, from 1532 to 1605. III. The expedition into Scotland by the Earl of Hertford in 1544. IV. The expedition into Scotland by the same person when Duke of Somerset. Of these the first only is an original composition; which, we are informed, is a selection from notes which occurred during the perusal of some volumes of history. The object of the author was to notice what other writers

writers had not remarked, or had applied to a different purpose: the subjects chiefly touched upon in these desultory reflections are the Ancient state of women in Scotland—Manners in time of war—Commerce—Navigation—Barbarism of England, and causes of Scottish barbarism—Feudal law—Royal minorities—Slavery—Clergy—Titles of honour—Officers of State, and Scottish music. The diary of Robert Birrel may be useful for its chronological exactness, and serves to illustrate the temper of the times in which it was written. The accounts of the two expeditions into Scotland are reprinted with exact copies of the old plates from pamphlets which the author asserts to be extremely rare and of high price.

We cannot speak in very commendatory terms of the Rev. EBENEZER MARSHALL's "History of the Union of Scotland and England;" it bears strong marks of being a mere party production, intended to reconcile the Irish to their Union with this country. Mr. M. in stating the circumstances which brought that event to a conclusion, and the advantages which resulted from it to the Scots, asserts that they are indebted to it for the vast increase of their commerce;—this is a rash unsupported assertion: we have often been told from the highest authority in the House of Commons, that the commerce of *England* is daily and hourly extending itself: will the author contend that this extent of *our* commerce is attributable to the connection of this kingdom with that of Scotland? The assertion is as easy, and the proof perhaps as difficult in the one case as it is in the other: the commerce of Scotland has increased, no doubt, since the æra of the Union, but the last hundred years have worked a change in the commercial character of Europe; and before Mr. Marshall can establish the fact which he has asserted, it is incumbent on him to state what peculiar commercial advantage Scotland has enjoyed since her connection with England which she might not have enjoyed without it.

Mr. TURNER has published "The History of the Anglo-Saxons from their first Appearance above the Elbe, to the Death of Egbert; with a Map of their Ancient Territory." The curious portion of our history which is here treated of demanded a far more patient investigation than the author of the present volume has bestowed on it: Mr. T. appears to have been very insufficiently qualified for the task he undertook; in his autho-

rities are confused the good, the bad, and the suspicious—he quotes with equal confidence all three. To throw light upon any portion of early history, requires various knowledge, mature judgment, and acute penetration. Mr. Turner's knowledge, however respectable, is too confined for the occasion. Though writing a history of the Anglo-Saxons, he seems to be utterly unacquainted with their language, their monuments, and coins: as to Mr. Turner's want of judgment and penetration, it is perpetually rendered conspicuous by his rash and indiscriminate credulity.

M. BERTRAND DE MOLEVILLE, whose "Private Memoirs of the Last Years of Louis XVI," have been so generally read, has permitted Mr. DALLAS to translate and publish, from his original manuscript, "Annals of the French Revolution, or a Chronological Account of its principal Events, with a Variety of Anecdotes and Characters hitherto unpublished." The high official situation of M. MOLEVILLE, as minister of state, made him necessarily take an active part in the events of the French revolution, and gave him an opportunity of being as thoroughly acquainted with the characters who contributed to promote it as any one could be; he is a man of intelligence and deep penetration, and lost not the opportunities which were presented. Strongly prejudiced in favor of royalty, and personally attached to the King, his narratives are not to be read without some caution: still, however, as a man of honor and respectability, the general truth of his statements is, we believe, liable to no impeachment. The present, we understand, is not to be considered as a sequel to the minister's former publication, but is rather the chief work from which the chapters that form those "Private Memoirs" are extracted: the Annals, it is added, in a preliminary note, contain a faithful account of the principal events of the French revolution, and form with the Memoirs a complete history from its commencement to the death of the King.—We have had numerous anecdotes evincing the humanity of the King of France's disposition; in the present volumes are enumerated many others, equally illustrative of his firmness and presence of mind in cases of danger. The name of the Bastile never passed the lips of an Englishman without horror; and his imagination pictured the loathsome dungeons as ever crowded with victims, of whose mysterious destiny no one knew. M. Bertrand

trand relates the attack and reduction of this castle of despotism: there were in it but seven prisoners, four of whom were accused of forging bills of exchange; one confined at the request of his family on charges of the most serious nature, and two who were so deranged as to be confined among the mad people at Charenton the day after their liberation from their former imprisonment! In the Provinces there were several state prisoners, particularly in Brittany; and our author tells us, that when he was intendant there, he received an express order from the King to visit every one, and to receive from each prisoner a statement respecting himself, and to transmit an account of it to the minister, the Baron de Breteuil. The circular letter, containing amplest instruction respecting the motives of justice and humanity by which it had been dictated, was addressed to all the intendants: "I obeyed it," says M. Bertrand, "as was my duty, with the utmost strictness; and I attest, upon my honor, that there was not in Brittany a single state prisoner whose confinement was not an act of justice, and in many instances an act of benevolence and mercy." The present work contains a great deal of very curious matter, and will be read with much pleasure by all who interest themselves in the events of that revolution, whose influence is felt in every quarter of the globe.

Of the last work which we have to notice under the head of History, we shall merely transcribe the title-page, which will be found sufficiently indicative of its contents: "An Index, drawn up about the Year 1629, of many Records of Charters, granted by the different Sovereigns of Scotland, between the Years 1309 and 1413, most of which Records have been long missing. With an Introduction, giving a State, founded on authentic Documents still preserved, of the Ancient Records of Scotland, which were in that Kingdom in the Year 1292. To which are subjoined, Indexes of the Persons and Places mentioned in those Charters, alphabetically arranged. Published at the desire of the Right Hon. Lord Frederic Campbell, Lord Clerk Register of Scotland, with a View to lead to a Discovery of those Records which are missing. By William Robertson, Esq.

#### POLITICAL ECONOMY.

A work containing more extraordinary statements, has not, we conceive, been presented to the public for many years than Mr. COLQUHOUN's "Police of the Metropolis." This magistrate, encouraged

by the reception of his volume, has submitted it to a revisal, and has just published another edition, corrected and enlarged. The eighth chapter in the present edition treats on the subject of the plunder which has so long and so successfully been carried on upon the river, and explains the advantages which have already resulted to trade and the revenue by the establishment of the Marine Police institution. The ninth treats of the plunder in the public dock-yards: Mr. Colquhoun states the allowance of chips to the artificers to cost Government 140,000l. a year! The eleventh chapter treats on the origin of criminal offences, which the author imputes to an ill-regulated police, principally as it regards public-houses: "the quantity of beer, porter, gin, and compounds which is sold in public-houses in the metropolis and its environs has been estimated at near 3,300,000l. a year." After descanting on the indigence, debility, and contamination of morals produced among the lower classes of people by this enormous consumption, Mr. C. remarks that, however unpopular it may appear to those who have not considered the subject, if a triple duty were imposed on malt spirits, and a much higher on strong beer and porter, it would be an act of the greatest humanity on the part of the legislature. He makes the following curious and alarming calculation: supposing the excess in which 200,000 of the laboring people in the metropolis indulge shortens the natural period of their existence five years each on an average, the labor of one million of years is lost in the lives of this class of men after the expense is incurred in rearing them to maturity, which during a period of thirty-six years of adult labor at 25l. a year, establishes a deficiency to the community of 25 millions sterling! In the twelfth chapter of the present edition is discussed the important subject of female prostitution. The magnitude of this evil in the metropolis almost exceeds belief; it admits of no common remedy, and cannot be materially diminished by any efforts of private benevolence: with considerable diffidence Mr. Colquhoun has ventured to propose some specific regulations for the purpose at least of lessening this melancholy and increasing evil. It would exceed the reasonable limits of our article to state the particulars of the plan which is here laid down, or to enter into an examination of its merits; we must refer our reader to the book itself, and at the same time express a most sincere wish that the subject may not slumber.

slumber, but that some scheme may be devised and adopted for the reclamation of that unfortunate class of females, who live by prostitution, and for the prevention of those public enticements to immorality, which are nightly exhibited in every street of the metropolis. We have no doubt but that a large proportion of those females, who earn their bread by the prostitution of their bodies, are driven into this melancholy and humiliating way of life, by an inability to find some honorable employment: when we see a man, qualified by the alertness and muscularity of his limbs for the labor of a gladiator, measuring lace, or sorting ribbons behind the counter, we are disgusted at the meanness of his encroachment; for it is impossible to avoid considering him as a tyrant, walking in those paths of industry which should be sacredly appropriated to the female sex. The publication of Mr. Colquhoun's *Treatise on the Police of the Metropolis*, roused the legislature to a sense of the inefficiency of that police to the prevention of crimes, or the detection of criminals: a select committee was in consequence appointed, who presented a report, in which they advised either the consolidation of the two offices of hawkers and pedlars, and of hackney-coaches; or that they might both be abolished, and their duties respectively assigned to the office of stamps, and to the magistrates of the metropolis; or lastly, if the hackney-coach office should still be retained, that a material retrenchment might take place in its expense. Since the presentation of this, the committee has sitten again and published another "Report," dated June 26th, 1798, in which they declare their opinion, that much more salutary effects with respect to police may be derived from a plan drawn up by Messrs. Colquhoun and Poole, (which is annexed to their discussion) than from any of the schemes which the committee submitted in their report of the preceding year.

The outline of this plan is, that one great board of police revenue formed by a certain number of commissioners with handsome salaries be established, and that it shall discharge the duties of the present offices of hawkers and pedlars, hackney-coaches, &c. That two new officers of police be moreover established, and that all of them have concurrent jurisdiction over the whole metropolis, and the counties of Middlesex, Kent, Essex, and Surrey. It is thought advisable that the attorney-general shall be empowered to appoint coun-

sel for the crown with moderate salaries; to conduct all criminal prosecutions; that all lodging-houses in the metropolis be registered, and the proprietor pay a small fine annually. The committee recommend the adoption of Mr. Bentham's plan for employing convicts in solitary confinement; this plan was submitted to government five years since, and approved by them; but the difficulty of finding a proper place for the erection of his Panopticon has hitherto delayed its execution: this difficulty we understand is likely to be soon removed. In the report before us, it is stated that the whole annual disbursements attending the criminal police in Great Britain amount to 234,153l. 14s. 7d. that the annual cost of each convict employed in the hulks, deducting the value of his labor, is 12l. 13s. 7d.; and the annual expense of each convict sent to Botany Bay 44l. 19s. 1d.! How little the public is compensated for these enormous expenses by a general reformation of the offenders who are either imprisoned in our several places of confinement, who are working in the hulks, or transported to Botany Bay, we are alas, but too well acquainted! In the indiscriminate association with each other, they devise deep plans of plunder which are too frequently executed on the recovery of their liberty.

An interesting "Account" has been published of the proceedings of the acting governors of the House of Industry in Dublin for two years, from which it clearly appears how essential is the *personal superintendence*, as well as money of men of opulence and respectability, for the economical and comfortable management of a House of Industry. Previously to the appointment of the acting governors the average expense of maintenance with other incidental charges in relieving the poor was annually at the rate of 7l. 1s. 1d. per head; in the first half year of the superintendence of the acting governors the average per annum for the same purposes was 5l. 4s. 11d.; the charges for the ensuing year were only at the rate of 4l. 15s. 3d. Various objections have arisen and been pointed out by those who have written on the subject against any public establishment for the poor: assuming, however, the eligibility of such establishments in general, the plan of the House of Industry of Dublin is so excellent, that it may well serve as a model for similar institutions.

On a former occasion we noticed with great pleasure COUNT RUMFORD's proposals for forming by subscription in the metropolis

metropolis of the British Empire a public institution for diffusing the knowledge, and facilitating the general introduction, of useful mechanical inventions and improvements, &c. To the honor of the Nation these proposals were embraced and supported with a degree of ardor, which nothing could have so generally inspired, but a real eagerness for the propagation of science, and the application of it to the common purposes of life. A "Prospectus" is now printed "of the Royal Institution of Great Britain incorporated by Charter, M,DCCC., Patron, the King; with a Copy of the Charter, and a List of Subscribers." This magnificent institution, which has scarcely been twelve months before the public, is already under the direction of nearly 150 proprietors, subscribers of 50 guineas each; 126 life subscribers at 10 guineas each; and 114 annual subscribers at 2 guineas each: 5000l. has been raised on voluntary loan for the construction of a theatre for public lectures; and a splendid and convenient house in Albemarle-street, has already been taken for the purposes of the society: under such munificent patronage and such wise directors, there cannot be any doubt of the success and prosperity of this national establishment.

The 7th, 8th, and 9th "Reports of the Society for bettering the Condition, and increasing the Comforts of the Poor" are published: they relate a variety of very interesting experiments for the relief of our fellow creatures in distress, and evince the activity and indefatigable attention of those gentlemen who superintend its concerns. A few pamphlets have been written on the subject of the high price of corn, but they do not, in general, possess much information as to the causes of it; or propose other remedies than those which have been offered to the public a hundred times before. "The Question of Scarcity plainly stated, and Remedies considered, with Observations on permanent means to keep Wheat at a more regular Price, by ARTHUR YOUNG." This writer considers the scarcity as real, but not sufficient to authorize the high price which has been demanded for corn; his proposed remedies are to encourage the cultivation of potatoes; to prohibit the feeding of horses kept for pleasure, on oats; to convert every scrap of waste land into little possessions for the poor, and to assign gardens and grafts lands to labourers for one or two cows. The author of "A Word for the Poor, &c. &c. &c." contends eagerly, and we think ignorantly, that the present scarcity of bread corn is artificial: he

writes in a pert manner and seems not very competent to impart information. Mr. Brooke, in a pamphlet entitled "True Causes of our present Distress for Provisions, &c." has discussed the subject with more sobriety and good sense, than either of the authors whose works we have just mentioned: he considers the principal causes of the present scarcity in grain of every description, butchers' meat, poultry, &c. to be "monopoly of farms; the immense number of horses kept in this kingdom; the neglect in breeding cows, horned cattle, hogs, asses, and goats; the almost disuse of fish, and carelessness of our fisheries; the present method of supporting the clergy; too extensive hop-grounds; neglect of orchards, &c." "Exclusive of these general causes of scarcity," says Mr. B. "there are others which have operated in a less degree; these second causes are extensive parks, and pleasure grounds; the common mode of sowing grain; the extravagant manner used by the poor in dressing meat; the ridiculous waste of straw, &c." Mr. B. enlarges on each of these topics, particularly the first; namely, the monopoly of farms, which he considers as the great source of the evil complained of, and intersperses a number of useful hints for the improvement of agriculture and the encouragement of fisheries. The anonymous author of "Cursory Remarks on Bread and Coals," displays much judgment, acuteness and philanthropy: his observations on the unnecessary and unnatural scarcity of coals particularly merit attention. The last work which we shall notice under the head of Political Economy is, "The Reports" of two Committees who were appointed by the House of Commons, one in 1798 and one 1799, for the purpose of inquiring into the best mode of levying and collecting the duties upon the distilleries and corn spirits in Scotland: the Right Honourable Sylvester Douglas in the chair. These Reports contain a mass of information relative to the distilleries of Scotland, which does great credit to the industry and accuracy of the gentlemen who composed them. There are two systems which have been successively adopted in the collection of these duties, namely the *licence system* and the *survey system*: the former of these leaves the distiller unmolested by the exciseman, previously exacting the duty on such a quantity of spirits as it is calculated the distiller *might possibly* produce in a given time; on the payment of this duty the distiller gets a *licence* to carry on his business. The *survey system* consists in an

an actual reckoning and account taken by the revenue officer of the quantity really produced by the distiller. The obvious defect in this latter system is the difficulty, or to speak more accurately, the absolute impossibility of ascertaining that real quantity. The licence system, therefore from its facility of execution and apparent certainty of adequate receipt seemed in every respect preferable: it was not, however long in use before its imperfection was most strikingly exhibited; for the present rapidity of distillation far exceeds whatever had before been practised or conceived. The legislature had been taught to believe that the process could not be completed in less than 24 hours; whereas modern improvements have carried that art to such perfection that, instead of 24 hours, not more than five, probably not more than three, minutes are now required for the process of distillation! This wonderful rapidity in the operation, effected by a series of inventions which were prompted, no doubt, by the licence system, has been found productive of very serious evils; it is said to create a waste, not only of fuel, but of grain; it injures moreover the quality of the spirit and renders it more noxious. The committee therefore have proposed a combination of the two systems as a substitute for both: they have sketched the outline, which they conceive, if properly filled up, will in a great measure unite their advantages and avoid their defects. As it was no part of the instructions of the committee that they should consider how far in a moral and political point of view the distilleries should be encouraged, they have but slightly touched upon that important inquiry: they seem to be of opinion however, that if it were thought proper to attempt a total suppression of the manufacture, its practicability is very questionable; still they think such a duty should be imposed as to prevent the excessive use of spirits among the poor.

#### POLITICS.

Mr. REEVES, whose well-known pamphlet, entitled "Thoughts on the English Government, &c." was prosecuted as libellous by order of the House of Commons, has undertaken a defence of his publication, in a "Second Letter" on the same subject. The political tenets of this author are generally known, and the doctrine which he attempts to establish is generally execrated. It often happens that, in order to bring about the same end, opposite measures are successfully pursued, and the same measures occasionally adopted to effect very different and contra-

dictory purposes. No one will seriously question Mr. Reeves's loyalty or the sincerity of his attachment to our constitution; he expressly says, indeed, in this present publication, that *all is now right in this country, and we would have nothing altered*; Mr. Reeves is in the notorious enjoyment of so many sinecures that there can be no doubt of his indisposition to any alteration. Still however had we been disposed—which we certainly are not—to excite disaffection against the government of this country and bring the parliament into contempt, we could have devised no more effectual method, in our estimation, than to have written such another pamphlet as that which is before us. We should have told the people, as Mr. Reeves has done, that the English government is a simple monarchy; that the monarch creates the two houses of parliament; that they (the people) were utterly destitute of all claim to sovereignty, and of course that they appointed no part of the legislature: that the King might rule without any parliament, and yet violate no law, and finally that he is the sole maker and executor of the laws! These are precisely the doctrines which, in our opinion, have the strongest tendency to promote disaffection among the people against the person and high office of the Sovereign: these moreover are the exact doctrines which Mr. Reeves with very unsuccessful assiduity labors to establish. He contends—consistently indeed—that in no instance where the succession of the crown has been interrupted by any violent change, has the people or the parliament appointed a King: on every such occasion the reigning monarch *has either made himself or been made by some other king!* This position, says he with becoming gravity of countenance, ought to startle nobody, when it is considered "that a settlement of the crown has no force, unless it is made in parliament; and the King, being the maker of law, AS HAS BEEN PROVED, he must of course make the limitations and settlements of the crown, whether upon himself or upon others: further, in order to such parliamentary settlements where the descent is interrupted there must be previously an acceptance and assumption of the crown. Mr. Reeves then endeavours to show that the accession of Henry IV. of Henry VII. and of William III. all proceed upon the same principles.

The hypothesis of Mr. Reeves has been controverted in all its parts by the Vinerian Professor in the University of Oxford, Dr. WOODDESON, in a pamphlet entitled, "A brief

brief Vindication of the Rights of the British Legislature, &c." In this pamphlet the learned author has fully refuted the letter-writer, even from the authorities which himself has adduced, and contends that the very words of the acts of Parliament, in expressing that each law is enacted not only by and with the advice, but by the authority of that body, directly and peremptorily oppose the doctrine of Mr. Reeves. This latter gentleman has exposed himself to public ridicule and discredit in a "Third and Fourth Letter" which are chiefly employed in replying to Dr Woodeson's vindication: This reply is weak and contemptible to the last degree.

Sir FRANCIS D'IVERNOIS has again blown the trumpet of war: he has published in one octavo volume a "Historical and Political Survey of the Losses sustained by the French Nation, in Population, Agriculture, Colonies, Manufactures, and Commerce in consequence of the Revolution, and the present War." A sober calculator, one who had really the good of his country at heart, would not, we should imagine, have confined his survey to the losses sustained by our enemy; he would have directed his attention also to the losses we have ourselves sustained in this terrible and ferocious conflict: he would have examined the effects of the war on our colonies, commerce, manufactures, &c. and have balanced the immediate and certain advantages to be derived from peace against the remote and precarious successes of war. Sir Francis D'Ivernois, however, because he finds out that the French finances are dilapidated; that is to say, that the expense of the government exceeds its income, fancies that the restoration of monarchy is a very feasible project, and calls again for a coalition of the European powers to re-establish the throne.

Mr. HERBERT MARSH, the able and learned translator of Michaelis, has published in two octavo volumes, "The History of the Politics of Great Britain and France, from the time of the conference at Pillitz to the declaration of war against Great Britain; with an Appendix, containing a Narrative of the Attempts made by the British government to restore Peace." In this work the author has indefatigably laboured to throw the odium of the present war on France: he has studied with much minuteness all the public documents which could be procured relative to the subject, and examined the condition of both countries within the period of his history. Numerous publications have appeared on the origin of the

war by writers of high respectability who have maintained very opposite opinions with arguments plausible and strong. But with whomsoever the culpability rests in the first instance, there can be little doubt of the guilt of the Minister in refusing to treat for peace at one time, and in commencing an equivocal negotiation at another.

Of these notorious facts, we have the Minister's avowal in his "Speech in the House of Commons, February 3d, 1800, on a Motion for an Address to the Throne, approving the answers returned to the Communications from France relative to a negotiation for Peace." This labored speech has passed through several editions: it is a specimen of splendid captivating oratory—mere oratory—*satis eloquentia, sapientia parum*, for its statements were invalidated and its conclusions reduced to absurdity, in a speech—such an one as the house scarcely ever heard before but from the same orator—in a "Speech" of the Hon. CHAS. JAMES FOX which has also been published. We will not suffer ourselves to enlarge on the comparative excellencies and demerits of these two justly celebrated productions, for reasons which it is unnecessary to state: they who feel interested in the subject may at an easy expense indulge themselves with both publications and form an unbiased judgment for themselves. The "Speeches" of Messrs. Dundas and Erskine on the same occasion have also been published.

JOHN BOWLES, Esq. has given the public his "Reflections on the Political State of Society at the commencement of the year 1800." The voice of Mr. Bowles like that of Sempronius, "is still for war"—interminable war! may the sound of it never reach our ears again.

A fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, has in a small pamphlet compressed some sensible "Considerations concerning Peace:" the author gives it as his opinion, that France is fully competent to maintain the relations of peace and amity; nay, that she *must* maintain those relations whenever a peace is concluded, for the people of France will feel their interest so deeply involved in it, that the government cannot renew hostilities without an appeal to them, which he contends must be ineffectual.

The author of a pamphlet entitled "The Question Stated as it respects Peace and War" adopts the same opinion with the preceding writer as to the expediency of an immediate pacific negotiation, and the probable permanence of peace: he argues with ability and fairness.

The same may be said of Mr. CROSS of Lincoln's-

Lincoln's-Inn, who has published a squib entitled "Peace or War! which is the best Policy?" The writer is of opinion that we ought to reject all offers of immediate pacification, and wait until the issue of the late revolution be ascertained and identified. This would be altogether a respectable publication, had not the author committed himself by personally abusing the Chief Consul of the republic.

In a former retrospect we noticed M. RAMEL's narrative of the deportation to Cayenne: a sequel to that interesting work is now published, entitled "Secret Anecdotes of the Revolution of the 18th Fructidor, &c." There is but little additional information in the present volume, which relates some new and horrid barbarities of the French towards their unfortunate countrymen.

A very interesting "Memoir" has been published "of the Operations of the Army of the Danube, under the Command of GENERAL JOURDAN, 1799, taken from the Manuscripts of that Officer." In this publication are detailed without any boast and pomposity the operations of the troops under the command of this most able general, who clearly proves that every thing which it was possible for them to do was done. The plan of this campaign was formed by Jourdan himself, but the Directory, who acted in the arrangement of military operations according to his advice, deserted him, he roundly asserts, with the design of ruining both himself and his army. Scantly supplied with provisions, horses, and with troops, the general would have declined the attack of the Austrians: by the command of the Directory, however, he met the enemy in the field when nearly double his numbers opposed him. This memorable engagement earned the Frenchman high military honors: he maintained his ground, brought off his troops, and slept on the field of battle after having engaged with sixty-six thousand men an enemy whose number amounted to one hundred and twenty thousand!

"The Dutch Expedition vindicated, with brief Observations on the Emigrants. To which is added a Postscript, containing the Supplement to the Account of the Armistice concluded between his Royal Highness the Duke of York and General Brune." The author of this pamphlet seems to be very insufficiently informed as to the subject on which he writes.

Not so Dr. E. WALSH, whose "Narrative of the Expedition to Holland in the autumn of the year 1799," is a work which must universally interest its readers

now, and will be consulted by the historian in future times for its pertinence of remark, its accuracy and impartiality. Every one must feel a pride, and glow with satisfaction in hearing from so respectable an eyewitness as the present a testimony to the honorable conduct of the British troops: "their intrepid valor in the field," says Dr. W. "their moderation and humanity when victorious, and their calm fortitude under adverse circumstance must reflect a permanent lustre on the British arms, and render even misfortune respectable." The preference which the Dutch evinced towards the French our author accounts for on the score of commercial jealousy and national rivalry, in as much as the United Provinces are indebted to England not only for their origin, independence, and subsequent prosperity, but for her unremitting friendship and protection to preserve them in that state. We are afraid it is not historically true that the Dutch are so deeply indebted to us for their original independence: and as to our unremitting friendship to preserve them in that state, it is tolerably well known that they hated the house of Orange, that they were driven into a war which, as it was decidedly against their inclination, they took the first opportunity of finishing: and that in consequence of their fraternization with the French, their finest colonies were lost, and their ships seized by the English. Is it so very wonderful that when we affected to rescue them from the embrace, however bear-like, of their new friends, they should punish us for an interference, which they would consider as impertinent?

A third part has been published of "Copies of Original Letters from the Army in Egypt." There seems to be but little doubt entertained of the authenticity of these letters, which contain much curious information. We dare not venture to make any comment on the part which the British ministry has acted in this business, by permitting the publication of these private letters! The introduction to them abounds with the same ribaldry and infidelity which disgraced the two former parts.

It has excited some pertinent and acute "Observations" from the pen of an anonymous writer whose notice does more honor to his antagonist than he merits. GEORGE WATSON, Esq. has presented the public with his "Thoughts on Government, &c.:" they have also received a very handsome present of "Thoughts" from another gentleman whose subscription is anonymous, "on the Interference of

of Great Britain with the political concerns of the Continent."

#### IRISH POLITICS.

The fate of Ireland is now decided! all opposition against the Union has proved ineffectual, and the publications which have lately appeared in favor of it breathe the language rather of victory than contest. The pamphlet, which we are happy to believe has no second for party violence, is entitled "A fair representation of the present Political State of Ireland," &c. by PATRICK DUGENAN, LLD." The object of this work is to annihilate every feeling of commiseration for the sufferings of the Irish Catholics, who, according to this fair representation, are of all people the most prosperous and the most happy, enjoying all the privileges to which free men and citizens are entitled!

PATRICK LATTIN, Esq. has published some "Observations" on Dr. Duigenan's pamphlet; particularly with reference to his strictures on a former publication of Mr. L. which we have before noticed, entitled "The Case of Ireland reconsidered;" wherein Mr. L. with spirit and temper defended his brethren, the Roman Catholics of Ireland, against the calumnies which have been industriously propagated as to their political and religious tenets. We understand with much pleasure, that in consequence of some of those personalities with which Dr. D. indulges himself, Mr. L. has had recourse to the laws of his country for redress, and has obtained a verdict with considerable damages.

An anonymous writer has published a "Refutation of Dr. D's. Appendix, &c." In this publication the author has attempted to invalidate the Doctor's statements as to the population, the comparative extent, and the relative numbers and property of the protestant and catholic subjects in Ireland.

GEORGE MOORE, Esq. of Lincoln's-Inn, has published some "Observations on the Union, Orange Associations, and other subjects of domestic Politics, with Reflections on the late Events on the Continent." This pamphlet has some eloquent passages to recommend it: the writer however has advanced no new argument in favor of the Union, and must disgust every reader by his egotism. On the subject of the Union, DR. JOHN GRAY, the gentleman, we conjecture, whose pamphlet on the wealth of nations we have so repeatedly mentioned with approbation, has published some "Practical Observations on the proposed Treaty of Union between the Legislatures of Great Britain and Ire-

land." The same solidity of judgment which marked the former publication of this able economist distinguishes the present performance. As some alteration will be requisite in the King's title when the proposed Union takes effect, the author recommends the omission of the words *King of France*, and that the insignia in the armorial bearings which have relation to that title shall be substituted by such as are emblematical of the Union. He advises the establishment of a land-tax in Ireland, and that the whole of it be expended in erecting a royal dock-yard at Kerry, or some more eligible situation on the south coast. He moreover recommends a land-tax for the whole empire: this it will be recollect'd is a favorite plan with Dr. Gray; he considers land to be the true source of wealth, and consequently the most proper object of taxation. We recommend this pamphlet as a calm argumentative performance.

"The Speech" has been published of the EARL OF CLARE in the House of Lords of Ireland on a motion in favor of the Union made Feb. 10, 1800. The noble orator displays considerable ardor and eloquence in favor of the measure, though from the number of speeches which had been made on the same occasion it was not likely that any new matter should be advanced. LORD CASTLEREAGH's "Speech on delivering to the House of Commons of Ireland his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant's Message on an incorporating Union, &c." has also been published: it contains but little to interest the attention or convince the understanding. MR. GRATTAN's "Speech" is not merely eloquent but argumentative: if the animated effusions of this orator will not kindle the flame of patriotism, every spark of it must be extinct. "The Speech of the Right Hon. JOHN BERESFORD on his moving the Sixth Article of the Union," the subject of which relates to manufactures and commerce, is an argumentative composition, which does honor to the author's abilities and knowledge.

The Bishop of KILLALA himself is the reputed author of "A Narrative of what passed at Killala in the county of Mayo and parts adjacent, during the French invasion in the summer of 1798." This very interesting narrative, the authenticity of which is not to be questioned, shows us that the association is not necessary between bravery and Britons, between Frenchmen and ferocity. The French officers, it seems, who were engaged in this expedition were men of honor and military skill.

skill, actuated by principles of humanity where there was no absolute necessity to deal destruction around them: the soldiers are represented as men of indefatigable exertion, bidding defiance to fatigue under the most meagre diet, strict to an extreme in discipline, free from licentiousness and the lust of plunder. Of the Catholic volunteers and insurgents who joined the French arms a character is given diametrically opposite; ignorant of arms and rapacious of plunder, they were kept only under tolerable restraint by the firmness of the French. Of some of the English troops we blush to relate that they were little less sanguinary, and even more prompt to depredation than the insurgents! The French infidels openly laughed at the Catholic creed of their associates, and at first sight it seems a little surprising that the latter should have so cordially joined the invaders: it appears, however, from the tenor of the narration, that the Irish Catholics—who, according to the *fair representation* of Dr. Duigenan, are as happy and prosperous people as any upon earth—were almost perishing with hunger! This tract, coming from a gentleman of the highest respectability for talents and humanity, who was an eye-witness to the scenes which he relates, will doubtless be incorporated into the work of some future historian of Ireland.

We would recommend to those who have yet any prejudices against the papists to read a sensible pamphlet, entitled “*The Catholic Question considered.*”

The advertisement of a pamphlet entitled “*A Proposal for uniting the Kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland,*” states it to have been originally printed in the year 1751, and that it is now reprinted from that edition without any alteration. At that time the chief opposition to an Union was expected from the people of *this country*; the author therefore urges the then present moment as the most favorable for carrying the measure into effect, predicting, that at some future period the Irish may reject it. What disposition there might have been on the part of the Irish in the year 1751 we know not, but so soon after as the year 1759, when it was reported that such a measure was in agitation, we know that the riots in Dublin were very serious and alarming: the people broke into the House of Lords, behaved with no great courtesy to the members, and actually seated an old woman on the throne: the carriages and horses of obnoxious members of both houses were many of them destroyed, and it was found

necessary to call out a body of horse and infantry to quell the insurgents.

In our last Retrospect we noticed as one of the most able publications in favor of the independence of Ireland the speech of Mr. Forster, together with some replies to it. To the list of these latter, we have now to add another entitled “*Misconceptions of Facts, and Mistakes of the Public Accounts*, by the Right Hon. John Forster, &c. proved and corrected according to the official and authentic evidence of the Inspector General of Great Britain, in a Letter to William Johnson, Esq. M.I.P. from the Rev. Dr. CLARKE, Secretary for Library, and Chaplain in Ordinary to his R. H. the Prince of Wales.” It is not in our power to determine on whose side the scale of error preponderates: both these gentlemen appeal to the same authority, namely, the official accounts of the Inspector General, and their statements are most materially different. Dr. Clarke is moreover the author of two other pamphlets on the same subjects, the one entitled “*Political, Commercial, and Civil state of Ireland*:” and the other embracing a tract written some years since by the Rev. Dr. Tucker, Dean of Gloucester, entitled “*Union or Separation.*” Both these publications well merit attention.

In our last Compendium we noticed Lord Minto’s Speech in favor of the Union in terms of becoming respect: his Lordship has met with a most powerful and noble antagonist in the Right Hon. BARRY, EARL FARNHAM, to whom the patriotic party in Ireland particularly, and the public in general are indebted for an “*Examination*” into the principles contained in that celebrated Speech, as also for some remarks upon a pamphlet entitled “*Observations on that part of the Speaker’s Speech which relates to Trade.*” Lord Farnham has deeply and successfully studied the subject which has called him into the field of controversy: he has traced not only the certain and immediate, but the probable and remote consequences of a legislative Union into their various and intricate ramifications: his Lordship has united the characters of the sturdy patriot and the enlightened statesman.

#### THEOLOGY.

We have ever been of opinion that the study of Natural History tends more directly than that of any other science to enlarge and rectify our ideas concerning the Supreme Being: it seems impossible that a man should be so utterly insensible,

so dead to devotional feelings, as not to pass from the contemplation of the works of God to the contemplation of his nature and his attributes. Can any one investigate with microscopic eye the wonders of the animal and vegetable kingdoms—trace with curious skill the delicate ramifications of those various vessels which circulate nutrition through the wing of an insect and the petal of a flower, or examine the organization of any animated being, without exclaiming in the language of the poet

These are thy glorious works, Parent of good,  
Almighty, thine this universal frame,  
Thus wondrous fair ! thyself how wondrous then !

Unspeakable !

We were glad therefore to see announced a translation of M. LESSER's "Insecto-Theology:" with the notes of M. LYONET; in this work it is the design of the author to demonstrate the being and perfections of God from a consideration of the structure and economy of Insects. The annotator and the author have cooperated in this design and evinced themselves men of extensive knowledge and fervent piety. When the original of this work was first published the science of Entomology was but little studied in Britain, and the system of Linnæus not brought to perfection: the translator fairly urges this circumstance as a reason for the lax sense in which the word *insect* is occasionally used, and as an excuse, that for many terms he has been obliged to make use either of the Latin or French word. Prefixed to this work are given biographical sketches of the two authors.

Mr. HALL and Dr. BARROW have both published the Bampton Lectures, which they delivered before the University of Oxford, the former gentleman in the year 1798, and the latter in 1799. In these annual sermons much novelty cannot be expected: it is not to be presumed that at the present advanced age of Christianity much new light should be thrown on the evidence of revealed religion, or any answers be given to the objections of unbelievers which have not been again and again urged by its very numerous and learned defenders. The Bamptonian Lecturers, whose volumes we are now noticing have both fulfilled their engagements with respectability and honor: in fighting the cause of Christian faith they have been obliged indeed to use old weapons; but they have well polished them, and handled them with much force

and dexterity of arm. "Annotations on the four Gospels." This useful work is compiled and abridged from some of the most celebrated commentators foreign and domestic: Erasmus, Beza, Grotius, Beaupre, Le Clerc, &c. among the former; Lightfoot, Whitby, Doddridge, Hammond, Bowyer, Macknight, &c. among the latter. Prefixed to this work, which is professedly compiled for the use of students, is a copious Introduction, the first section of which gives an account of those authors who have written on the Geography and History of the Holy Land; the second concerns the state and critical exposition of the text of the New Testament. A brief account is afterwards given of the principal editions of the Greek Testament, also a summary catalogue of the Christian fathers from Justin Martyr to Enthymius; and the Introduction closes with a short account of the Jewish authors Aquila, Theodotion, and Symmachus; of the antient ecclesiastical historians and grammarians; and a description of the temple from Prideaux and Lightfoot.

The learned Dr. WHITE has published a little volume very elegantly printed, entitled "Diateffaron, sive integra Historia Domini nostri Jesu Christi, Graece; ex IV Evangelii inter se collatis, ipsisque Evangelistarum Verbis apte et ordinate dispositis confecta. Subjungitur Evangeliorum Harmonia brevis." This work is said to be executed with great accuracy, and consequently is a present most acceptable to the Theological student.

"Horæ Biblicæ;" being a connected series of miscellaneous notices on the original text, early versions and present editions of the Old and New Testament." This volume evinces extensive reading and various learning; it is the production of Mr. BUTLER, a barrister of Lincoln's-Inn, whose leisure hours have for many years been devoted to the study of critical Divinity. From this, as from the preceding work the biblical student may derive a great deal of information: he will find directions to the best editions of the Scripture in different languages, and to the most important works connected with sacred criticism.

The University of Oxford has printed at the Clarendon press a very splendid volume of high interest and curiosity to the biblical student: "Fragmenta Novi Testamenti, e Versione Egyptiaca Dialedi Thebaidicæ, Sahidicæ, seu superioris Egypti." The publication of these fragments of the Sahidic version of the New Testa-

Testament were announced, so long since as the year 1778 by Dr. Woide, who proves that complete translations both of the Old and New Testament were made in the Coptic and Sahidic dialect. He lived to continue the work so far as to print the fragments of St. Luke's gospel, and to prepare for the press the MS. of the fragments of St. John's; but he died in May 1780. After his decease, the delegates of the Clarendon press, entrusted the completion of the work to Dr. FORD, and under his care it now makes its appearance.

Mr. GIBSON, already known and respected as a moral writer, has continued his very useful labours in the cause of virtue. He has published, principally for the use of young persons, of either sex, during the course of public or private education, "A familiar Survey of the Christian Religion, and of History as connected with the Introduction of Christianity, and with its Progress to the present time." The style of Mr. G. is objectionable; it is very diffuse and deviates too much from simplicity to be generally intelligible by those for whom his present work is particularly intended. Novelty of remark is not to be expected in a work of this sort, which, however, both from its object and execution, merits high approbation.

We have before noticed the controversy between Sir RICHARD HILL and Mr. DAUBENY: each of these gentlemen thinks the other a schismatic: the latter has published an "Appendix to the Guide to the Church," in which he has labored to maintain more firmly the principles advanced in that work, and to answer the objections brought against those principles by Sir Richard in his letters entitled "An Apology for brotherly love." The divine has now a decided advantage over his antagonist in being more calm and temperate, in the debate: he has also brought to his assistance no small share of erudition. Sir Richard Hill however yields not a tittle; and as a reply to his antagonist, has published a pamphlet entitled "Reformation—Truth restored—&c. &c." in a series of letters which may probably produce a rejoinder from the divine. Gentle reader! as a supplement to Reformation—Truth restored,—the worthy baronet has also favoured the public with "Daubenism refuted, and Martin Luther vindicated." They who are desirous of entering more deeply into the merits of this spiritual controversy, must consult the publications themselves.

Mr. Daubeney has also published—"A Letter to Mrs. Hannah More on some parts of her late publication," entitled "Strictures on Female Education." The learned minister here shows himself also to be a critic of no mean acuteness; but we must be excused from entering into the minutiae of polemical divinity.

Mr. BIDLACE's second volume of "Sermons on various Subjects," contains many which have been published before at the request of the several congregations to whom they have been addressed: in this honorable testimony to the preacher's merit we heartily join. The general object of these sermons is to inculcate practical piety, and enforce the duties of morality. Mr. B. "studiously avoids every thing of a controversial nature, thinking the pulpit ill adapted for disputation, and esteeming life sufficiently discordant, without that most anomalous and disgusting fury, religious animosity." Happy would it be for society were this sentiment universally adopted!

Mr. PALMER of Hackney, has published "An Apology for the Christian Sabbath, &c." intended as a defence of Mr. Wilberforce's "Practical View, &c." The object of Mr. P. is to prove that the Sabbath is a divine institution of perpetual and universal obligation. In this well-meant attempt Mr. P. has certainly failed; if he had enlarged in his able manner, on the moral advantages of a Sabbath, we should have coincided with him; but when he attempts to prove that the perpetuity of a Jewish institution is *obligatory* on Christians, we cannot accede to his conclusions.

Mr. Wilberforce's "Practical View," has called forth the pen of a Layman, who has published a series of "Letters" to that gentleman on the doctrine of hereditary depravity, which he opposes with much ingenuity and force of argument.

The Bishop of CHESTER's "Charge" to the Clergy of his Diocese, does honor to the Right Rev. Prelate's understanding: we see nothing of that intemperance and illiberality which have occasionally disgraced similar performances. The Bishop takes occasion to notice the idle dreams of certain visionaries, who are continually applying the scripture prophecies to the occurrences of the present times. We are pleased to hear this learned divine state himself to be of opinion, that "from the prophetic books, to which the extraordinary events now passing on earth naturally turn the attention of every religious mind, no expectation can reasonably be deduced, that the prophecies yet unfulfilled

filled are drawing to a speedy conclusion. The objects are there presented to the view in so indistinct a form, that the most penetrating eye can "see men only as trees walking."

"A Commentary with Notes on part of the Book of the Revelations of St. John, by the late JOHN SNODGRASS, D. D. &c." The death of the author prevented the completion of this work, which evinces much learning, piety, and ingenuity. The interpretation of the Book of Prophecies has bewildered many a sound theologian, and crazed many a religious enthusiast. We coincided with the Right Rev. Author, whose opinion on this subject we have just taken the liberty of quoting.

Mr. GILPIN, Vicar of Boldre, has published a volume of plain practical "Sermons preached to a Country Congregation." It has been the practice of this very amiable divine to take with him in his walks a memorandum book with a text or two of Scripture written in it. Without intending to pursue his subject to any length, he used to take down such reflections as naturally flowed from it, and, on his return home, methodize and expand his matter as was deemed necessary. This, far from being a laborious and severe employment, is rather an enlivening mode of study, which he strongly recommends to the younger clergy; for whose instruction he has printed at the close of his volume a few "Hints" taken from his own memorandum book: "they are mere sketches" says Mr. Gilpin, "though perhaps for that reason they have more spirit than finished pieces."

"The Libertine and Infidel led to Reflection, by calm Expostulation, &c. by JOHN DUNCAN, D. D." We know not of any work whose tendency is more directly to appease sectarian animosity than this: the venerable divine who is the author of it, is most sincerely attached to the constitution and church as established in this country; still however he is not blind to the abuses which exist in both of them, and in the character of a true friend, is desirous for their total eradication. He listens not to idle tales of the growing depravity of the present generation; but encourages the Christian to believe that a re-established and peaceable order of things is secretly advancing to maturity and unforeseen perfection; and that an invisible hand is directing alike the self-destructive licence of the libertine, and rage of the anarchist, on the one side, and the blind obstinacy of the bigot, and the adorer of

despotism, and of all established abuses on the other, to a beneficent purpose."

We ought to have noticed before, that a republication has issued from the Clarendon pres of "Twenty-two Sermons" on various subjects, selected from the works of the celebrated Dr. Isaac Barrow. The works of this great mathematician and learned divine, however antiquated the style, will always be respected for the abundance and solidity of the matter which they contain. It is remarkable that the present volume is abruptly ushered into the world without preface, and without advertisement.

Mr. Rowland Hill, on whose journal of a tour through the north of England we animadverted in our last Retrospect, has provoked some "Remarks" from Dr. JOHN JAMIESON. Mr. Hill in his work introduced some severe observations on the Secession Church of Scotland, and on the solemn League and Covenant, &c. to which Dr. Jamieson has replied with much firmness and moderation, much mildness and sagacity. The Doctor has with great appearance of success, fastened on Mr. Hill the guilt of misrepresentation: the charge is serious but the language in which it is conveyed perfectly becoming. Dr. Jamieson in the course of his "Remarks" combats the arguments of his opponent in favor of itinerary and lay preaching, which, the Doctor thinks, have a tendency to sow seeds of disunion and disorder. Mr. ROWLAND HILL in a pamphlet entitled "Plea for Union, and for a free Propagation of the Gospel," has published a very masterly reply to Dr. Jamieson's Remarks and has vindicated lay preachers and itinerary preaching in a style which does much honor to his zeal and acuteness. The controversy between these polemic divines has been very ably supported on both sides. Mr. Hill has also published "Extracts of a Journal of a second Tour from London through the Highlands of Scotland, &c."

The Reverend R. POLWHELE has been indiscreet enough to write two vulgar "Letters," to the Reverend Dr. Hawke, who is branded as a canter, a crowd-catcher, &c. because, zealously attached to the doctrines of the church of England, he is more than commonly earnest in impressing them on the minds of his audience.

The Reverend M. CLOWES has published "Letters to a M. P. on the writings of Baron Swedenborg containing a full and complete refutation of the Abbé Bar-

Baruel's calumnies against the honorable author." That noted calumniator, the Abbé Baruel, is again broken upon the wheel: Mr. Clowes, in these letters, vindicates with much energy and manly sense, the character and theology of Baron Swedenborg against the Abbé's gross misrepresentation. The author moreover expounds, in a very clear and satisfactory manner, the whole Swedenborgian system, to which he seems most sincerely attached.

"Minutiae; or little Things for the Poor of Christ's Flock," is an opuscule by Dr. PEERS; the quaintness of the title prepares us for peculiarities in the performance, which is neither remarkable for its excellence nor inferiority.

"Considerations on the Book of Genesis, in a series of Letters," addressed to the bishop of Llandaff: unable to conquer the chronological difficulties of this book and to reconcile its dates, the author of these letters gives it up as unworthy of belief. As there is nothing pert nor indecorous in the manner of this writer, the learned prelate to whom his work is addressed, may, perhaps be disposed to obviate his difficulties.

Mr. PARKER has published "Three discourses on the Lord's Supper, &c." there is no novelty in the arguments here adduced; on the contrary Mr. P. seems insufficiently acquainted with his subject.

Among the many single Sermons which have appeared, is to be distinguished for its eloquence, Mr. HALL's on "Modern Infidelity." This gentleman in the early period of the French Revolution was one of those who distinguished themselves as champions in the cause of freedom; deeply sensible of the atrocities with which that event has been accompanied, he now looks upon it with a degree of horror only to be paralleled by his former zeal and triumph on the occasion. We remember a publication of Mr. Hall's on the "Freedom of the Press," which he perhaps will not thank us for bringing to his recollection; it is a splendid composition, and raised high our expectations of the present performance, which will not in any degree detract from the reputation as a writer which Mr. Hall very justly acquired. There are many parts of this sermon to which we cannot in any degree assent; as a composition however, we are charmed with its glowing diction, and its rich and various imagery.

Among the single Sermons we select as worthy of attention, both from its interesting subject and able execution. Mr. DAUBENY's on cruelty to dumb animals.

—The object of Mr. HARE in his Visitation Sermon before the archdeacon of Gloster, is to extol the priesthood; not merely their spiritual functions, but their emoluments and dignities. The nature of this discourse may be collected from the heads into which it is divided: the preacher labors to prove "that an established priesthood is so agreeable to the nature and reason of man, that there is no instance of any civilized nation in which there has not been such an establishment. Secondly, that it is expressly declared in scripture, there shall be an established and permanent priesthood. Thirdly, that in this nation the establishment of the priesthood is not burdensome to the community, but otherwise; and lastly, that such an establishment has a natural tendency to increase the temporal as well as spiritual welfare of the people."

The Clergy in a district in the diocese of Lincoln, convened for the purpose of considering the State of Religion in its several parishes, have published their "Report;" in which, after having stated the number of places of worship, and the various denominations of those who attend them, they have endeavoured to trace the causes of profaneness and irreligion, and to guard the church and government of this kingdom as much as possible against the effects of them. The reporters seem to have been very active and persevering in their search, and in the remedies which they have proposed have given high offence to some mean-minded churchmen by their lenity and liberality.

Mr. HOLLIS has published "An Apology for the Disbelief of revealed Religion." If any apology be necessary for a disbelief of revealed religion, as this respectable infidel conceives it is, it should be offered to the throne of Heaven: we acknowledge the jurisdiction of no earthly tribunal in matters of religion. Belief is an act not of volition, but necessity. Whether the publication of a man's reasons for disbelief requires an apology, is a different question; at any rate we see not the use of such a pamphlet as the present, which has but little novelty of argument.

The author of a pamphlet, entitled "Apeleutherus; or an Effort to attain Intellectual Freedom," has divided his work into three parts: in the two first he attacks public worship and religious instruction: In the third part, on Christianity as a supernatural communication, he endeavours to show that, in our situation, it is not the miracles which prove

prove the truth of the religion, but it is the truth of the religion which proves the miracles.

The Bishop of MEATH has published a volume of "Sermons preached on different Occasions; to which are added, Three Charges and a Circular Address to the Clergy of the Diocese of Offory on the State of Ireland in the Year 1797." These Sermons are chiefly, it may almost be said entirely, of a political nature; and we are sorry to remark in them a spirit of intolerance and vulgar rage highly unbecoming the character of a Christian teacher.

The publication of a third volume of "Family Sermons," by Mr. WHITAKER, has completed that gentleman's design; which he has executed with considerable reputation to himself, and which is likely to be attended with benefit to others.

"Four Sermons" suited to the occasion were preached at the 5th general meeting of the Missionary Society, by M. M. FINLAY, TOZER, MOODY, and BROD-BELT, and have since been published. To these sermons are subjoined the report of the directors, &c. from which it appears that the labors of the Missionaries have been hitherto attended with some success, and that each annual meeting of the society has increased in zeal, vigor, and unanimity. The following curious information occurs in the report of the directors: "Our hopes, likewise, have been raised by an unexpected solicitation from General Bowles, who was providentially led to reside in London a few months, to send missionaries to the vast nation of the Creek Indians, situated on the Gulf of Mexico. Being one of the chiefs of that nation, and pleased, on inquiry, with the objects of our institution, he promised to lay the matter before a national council on his return, and favor us immediately with the result. Should his proposal be generally approved by them, we trust you will empower the directors to accept the invitation, and send whatever number of persons may appear best suited for the work."

The last publication which we think it necessary to mention in this theological department, (for we do not think necessary, nor have we room, to mention every pamphlet and single sermon which appears) is "A Summary of the Principal Evidences for the Truth and Divine Origin of the Christian Revelation," by BEILBY, Lord Bishop of London. This is a most valuable work, and together with the Elements of Christian Theology,

by the Bishop of Lincoln, the *Evidences of Christianity* by the Bishop of Llandaff, and Mr. Kett's able book on Prophecy, should be placed on his shelf by every parent who is desirous to instruct his children in the religion of Jesus.

#### BIOGRAPHY.

"Anecdotes of George Frederick Handel, and of John Christopher Smith, with select Pieces of Music composed by J. C. Smith, never before published." This work presents us with but very few anecdotes of Handel that are new. Dr. Burney took great pains to procure from Germany what information could be collected relative to the early life of that great composer; what is added by the present biographer is less interesting than might have been expected. The editor, however, explicitly tells us his design in the present publication, namely, that its profits may be appropriated to the use of the relations of Mr. Smith. This gentleman was the son of John Christian Schmidt, who came over to England with Handel, and continued to live with him nearly till the time of his death. Mr. Smith, the subject of the present biographical memoir, received practical lessons from the great musician; and from the acquaintance which he formed during his travels abroad, and was fortunate enough to preserve on his return to England, his manners were remarkably easy and polished. As a practitioner, his execution does not seem to have been great; nor as a composer does his invention appear strikingly original: his productions are pleasing and elegant. Two portraits, one of Handel, and one of Smith adorn this volume, which it is to be hoped will, by an extensive circulation, answer the intentions of the editor.

"Some Brief Memoirs" have been published "of the Life of David Hall, with an Account of the Life of his Father, John Hall." David Hall was one of the people called Quakers, who, by his talents and industry acquired a considerable eminence among them. The present little volume will be read not without some interest, probably not without improvement.

We have been much entertained in the perusal of two volumes translated from the French, of "Memoirs of Hippolite Clairon." This actress was for many years very justly admired on the Parisian theatre: she has long retired from the stage; and though almost in her 80th year, retains sufficient intellect, and has summoned sufficient vigor and resolution to be herself

self the author of these interesting memoirs. Madame Clairon, though a character not immaculate, maintained through life a dignity and decorum of behavior which many perhaps who will censure her for occasional foibles, would not have been able to have maintained against the constant and seductive solicitations to which she was exposed. Her person was graceful, her accomplishments elegant and various, her natural talents, like her natural constitution, strong and active. The present Memoirs contain anecdotes of several celebrated performers on the French stage: they abound in moral and judicious advice to females destined to the theatrical profession, and give us no mean opinion of the moral and intellectual acquirements of this celebrated lady.

Mr. REDE's "Anecdotes of Biography, including many Modern Characters in the Circles of Fashion and Official Life," are selected with judgment and related with spirit.

An Officer in the East India service has published "Authentic Memoirs of Tippoo Sultaun; Accounts of his Campaigns with the Mahrattas, Rajahs, &c. with a preliminary Sketch of the Life and Character of Hyder Ali Khan." This officer seems to have been very faintly provided with materials for such a publication as the present; they relate almost exclusively to the wars of the Sultaun with the English, the particulars of which have long since been known. Chasms of some years occur in these meagre memoirs of Tippoo, which give no information of his internal polity and government.

A second volume has appeared of the "Public Characters." The account we gave of the former volumes is applicable to the present. It abounds with new and curious facts, collected from the most authentic sources.

"Theatrum Poetarum Anglicanarum; containing the Names and Characters of all the English Poets, from the Reign of Henry III. to the Close of the Reign of Queen Elizabeth. By Edward Phillips, Nephew of Milton. First published in 1675, and now enlarged, by Additions to every Article, from subsequent Biographers and Critics." This is a very useful book of reference; it is not, however, a complete republication of Phillips's work, as the present is restricted to English poetry. The editor, to make amends, has largely extracted from Warion's History of Poetry, and the works of other critics.

#### NATURAL HISTORY.

A work which for the delicacy of its

engravings and splendor of its typography, if it has any parallel, has certainly no superior in this country, is now publishing in honor to the memory of Linnæus by Dr. THORNTON. His "New Illustration of the Sexual System" of that great naturalist consists of two parts; one containing the letter press, with the explanations, plates, and portraits; the other, select specimens of plants, exhibited with the utmost brilliancy and elegance. It is proposed to complete this work in twelve numbers of one guinea each; three have already made their appearance.

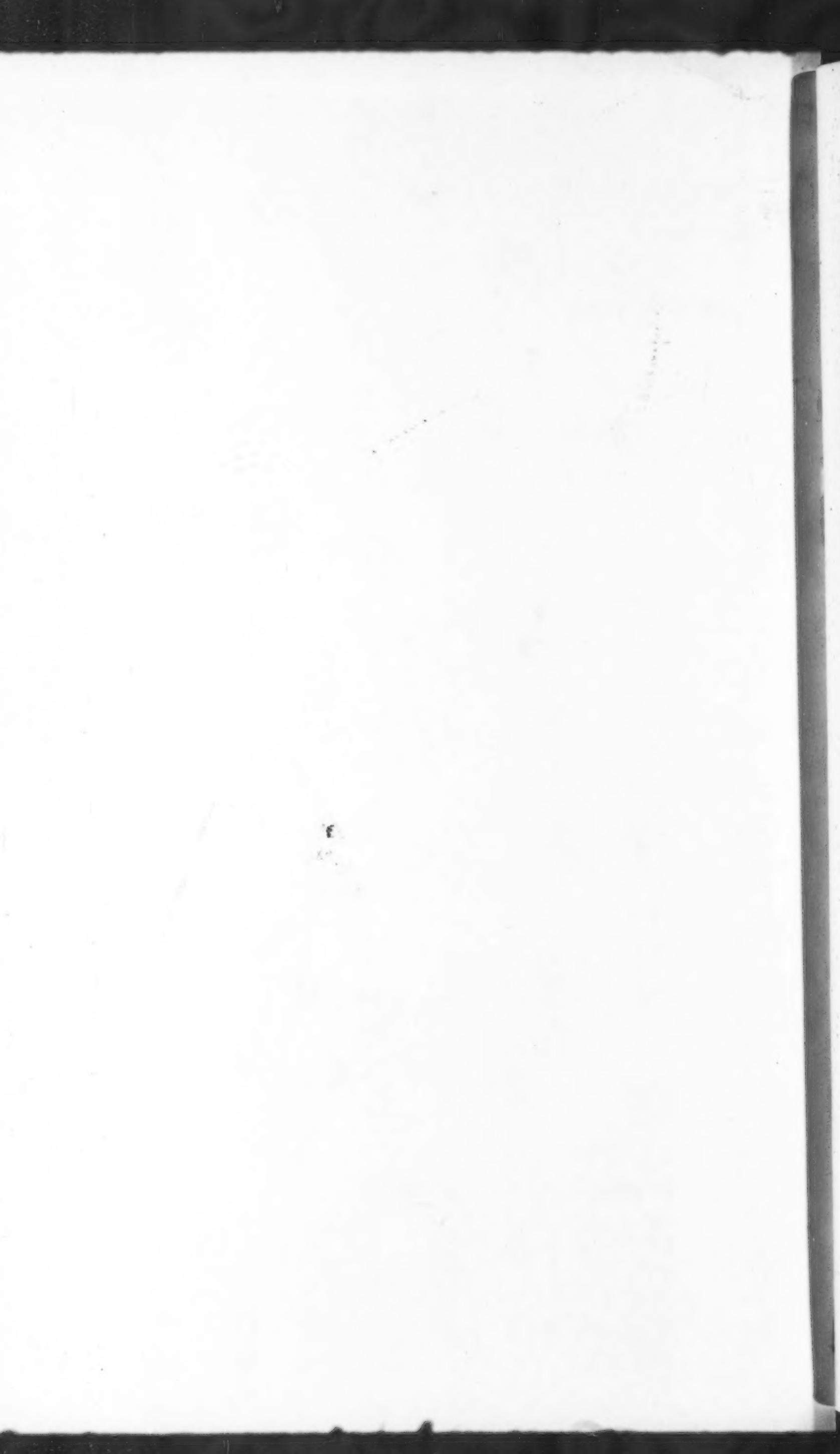
The Linnaean Society pursues its labours with ardor and success: a fifth volume of its "Transactions" has just made its appearance, containing, as usual, valuable and valuable matter.

Mr. DONOVAN, whose elegant and correct publications are so universally admired by naturalists, has published, in one splendid quarto volume, "An Epitome of the Natural History of the Insects of China; comprising Figures and Descriptions of one Hundred new, singular, and beautiful Specimens, together with some that are of Importance in Medicine, Domestic Economy, &c." This work consists of 50 plates, some of which contain one figure only, others several. The specific characters are added from Linnæus, Fabricius, &c. together with concise descriptions.

A very useful work to those who are entering on the study of Botany, is the "British Garden," in two octavo volumes. This work contains a descriptive catalogue of hardy plants, indigenous, or cultivated in the climate of Great Britain, with their general and specific characters, Latin and English names, natural countries, and time of flowering. The plan pursued in these volumes, namely, that of familiarising to unlearned botanical students the Linnaean language by the use of corresponding English terms, was introduced by the Litchfield Society; and from its obvious utility, has been very generally adopted since. It ought to be mentioned, that the author of this volume has abbreviated the Linnaean system, by proceeding at once from Syngenesia to Cryptogamia, and by disposing among the simple classes those of Gynandria, Monococcia, Diococcia, and Polygamia. These classes, however, are given in an appendix in their old form.

Dr. HULL, in his "British Flora," has strictly adhered to the Linnaean classification: this useful little work is divided into two parts, the first comprehending the first





first 23 classes, and the second being devoted entirely to cryptogamous plants.

The fourth and fifth fasciculi are published of Dr. ROXBURGH's "Plants of the Coast of Coromandel." It is sufficient to say that the engravings and colors are executed with the same elegance and accuracy which distinguished the former parts of this magnificent work.

We are happy to announce a third edition of Dr. LETTSOM's "Naturalists' and Travellers' Companion." This useful and scientific volume is now considerably improved and enlarged. The same gentleman has published a new edition of his "Natural History of the Tea-Tree, with Observations on the Medicinal Quality of Tea, and on the Effects of Tea-drinking."

An anonymous translator has published the Abbé Spallanzani's "Tracts on the Nature of Animals and Vegetables." This work, which has but just made its appearance in the English language, was written many years ago, and so long since as the year 1777 was translated into French by M. Senebier, a Swiss philosopher. The present is suspected not to be a translation from the original of Spallanzani, but from the French of Senebier, of whose learned notes the editor has not availed himself. There are also numerous omissions in the present volume, which considerably detract from its value.

#### PHYSICS.

Dr. BABINGTON has published "A New System of Mineralogy, in the Form of Catalogue, after the Manner of Baron Born's Systematic Catalogue of the Collection of Fossils of Madlle. Eleonore de Raab." This work is indeed a catalogue: it is much to be regretted, that the scientific author has not expatiated more on the chemical properties, &c. of the classes and orders, the genera and species of the mineral bodies: sometimes even Dr. B. has given us merely the names of the varieties in the English, French, and German languages. We have no right, however, to expect from any one the performance of more than he proposes. Dr. Babington, in making public the system which he adopted in forming from the late Earl of Bute's extensive and valuable collection of minerals a more compendious and select cabinet, hoped that he might considerably abridge the labor of those who should hereafter engage in a similar task. This he will certainly effect: his work is compiled with great judgment, and will unquestionably be of use to those who wish to acquire a comprehensive knowledge of minerals, but

who have neither leisure nor inclination, even if they have opportunity, to consult the numerous works through which the necessary information lies scattered." The present work is to be considered as a continuation of the "Systematic Arrangement of Minerals" which Dr. Babington published in the year 1795.

That most acute and indefatigable philosopher Mr. KIRWAN, has published a volume of "Geological Essays," in which he has displayed that knowledge of chemistry, mineralogy, and natural philosophy in general, with which his capacious mind is so abundantly furnished. It will not be expected that we should give the outlines of this theory of the original formation of the earth, and of its subsequent various vicissitudes; we can only say, in general terms, that the author seems particularly to have in view the reconciliation of the facts which geology teaches with those which are taught in the Mosaic history, and the subversion of the Huttonian doctrine and that of the Volcanists.

The public is also indebted to Mr. KIRWAN for a most valuable "Essay on the Analysis of Mineral Waters." To ascertain the ingredients, and proportions of those ingredients, which enter into the composition of mineral waters, has often baffled the skill of the acutest chemists and mineralogists. The art of analysing is yet but very imperfectly known. Mr. K. however, on this, as on every other subject which employs his attention, has thrown considerable light. After having made some general remarks on the enlargement which has taken place within the last twenty years of the boundaries of chemical science, and of the improvements in particular which have been made in respect to the analysis of mineral waters, he thus unfolds the object of his publication: "To state, add to, and generalize these improvements, by proposing new tests, and new limitations of the powers of those already known, in cases where none were before determined, or where they were inaccurately assigned; also by substituting more direct methods of investigation, to the random methods before employed, and various new modes of estimating the quantity of each of the substances discovered, is the purpose of the following sheets."

Messrs. A. and C. R. AIKINS' "Syllabus" of a course of lectures which they delivered, with honor to themselves and instruction to their auditors, on Chemistry, evinces extensive knowledge on the subject.

The same may be said of Mr. Wm. HENRY's "General View of the Nature and Object of Chemistry, and of its Application to Arts and Manufactures."

It will be learned with pleasure, that a second volume has been published of "The Philosophy of Nature," by the late Mr. SMELLIE. The writings of this gentleman have not ranked him with our most profound philosophers; but the taste, the knowledge, and the good sense which they display, have justly given him the character of a very elegant and respectable author. The present volume, like that which preceded it, contains many curious facts: it is replete with amusement, and by no means destitute of instruction.

#### CLASSICAL LITERATURE.

An anonymous author has translated into English verse, "The First Book of Titus Carus Lucretius, on the Nature of Things," as a specimen of his abilities to complete the arduous task he has undertaken, of translating the whole poem. This task, it seems, is already in great forwardness, and the remaining books will soon be committed to the press in separate and successive parts, should the translator receive that encouragement of which he is so naturally solicitous. The public, we understand, is indebted for this version of the great philosophic poet, to the gentleman who some time since published a translation of Catullus: the same mediocrity attends his present labors which accompanied them on the former occasion. It will be recollect ed that in Dr. DRAKE's "Literary Hours" were inserted some specimens of an intended translation of Lucretius, by Mr. GOOD, in blank verse: a comparison of parallel passages by these two gentlemen, makes us still more impatient for the completion of Mr. GOOD's translation. "The First and Fourth Books of the Odes of Horace," have been translated into English verse by an anonymous poet, who has in a considerable degree transfused into our own language the spirit and elegance of his original. The great fault of the present translation, and indeed of every one from the same poet, with which we are acquainted, is its expansion of the original: in every other respect it has great merit; the versification is easy, the language polished, and the metre various.

The controversy on the subject of the war of Troy, seems not to be yet ended: Mr. BRYANT has addressed "An Ex postulation" to the British Critic, on its reviews of his Dissertation, in which he uses language not to be tolerated even from a man of his years and his acquirements,

The British Critic has reviewed this bitter and acrimonious Expostulation with much spirit, much temper, and much learning.

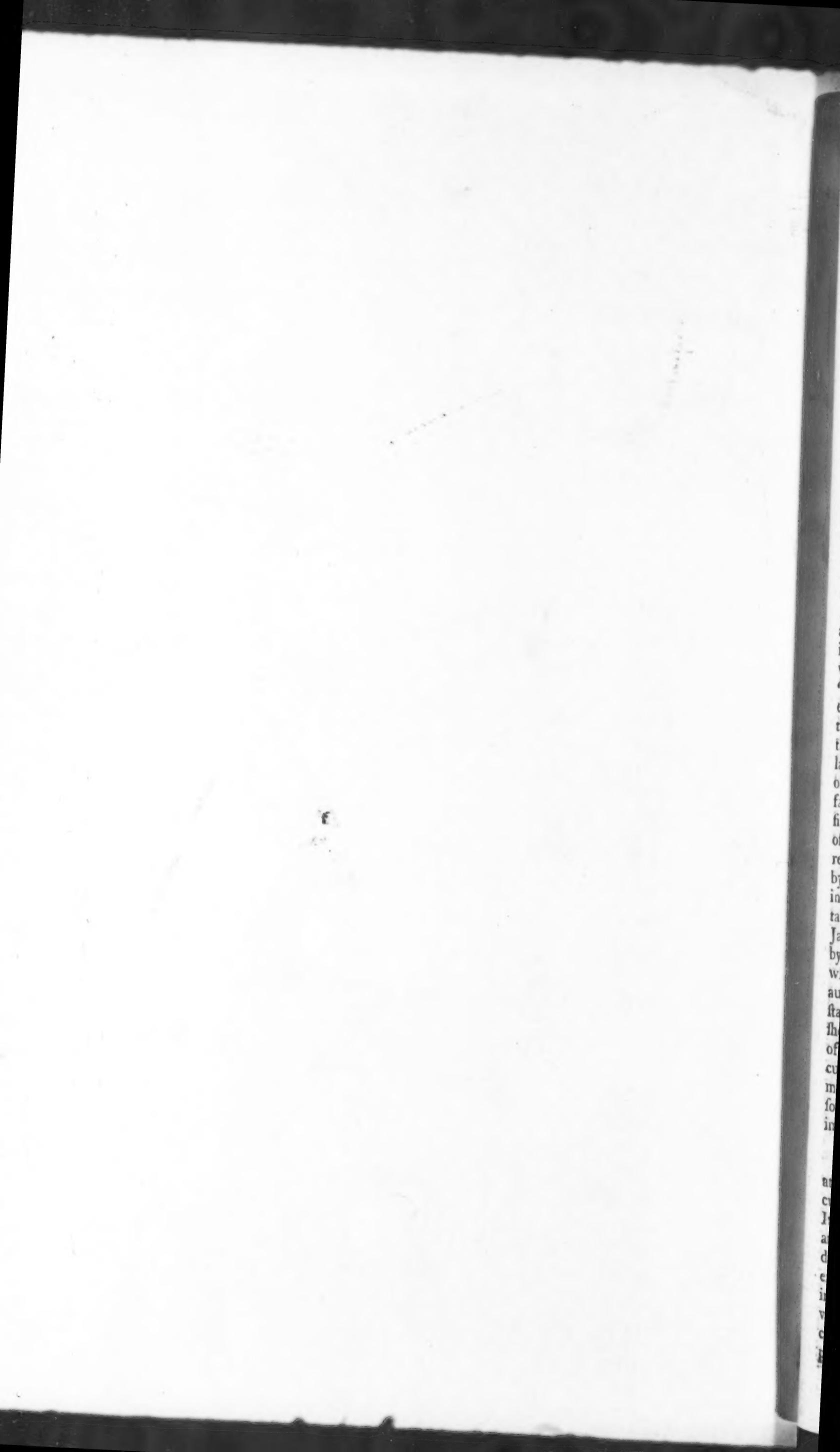
#### FINE ARTS.

Mr. KOLLMANN's "Essay on Practical Musical Composition" bears a very high character among the professors and amateurs of that delightful art. Mr. K. is said to be thoroughly master of his subject, and to have treated it in a more scientific manner than any preceding author in the English language.

The Naval Achievements of our gallant seamen, which have cast such a splendor on the present war, are indeed most worthy to be recorded by some national monument of high magnificence and taste. It is well known that such a commemoration has been contemplated, and that a subscription has been set on foot for that purpose—a private and precarious subscription to erect a public monument of national glory! Under the patronage of his Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence a committee was appointed, who gave to our artists an invitation to exercise their genius, and send in their designs. Various are the opinions as to the sort of monument which ought to be erected: Mr. FLAXMAN, in a "Letter to the Committee," &c. objects against an obelisk or column, and indeed against any architectural erection, and recommends a colossal statue, 230 feet high, to be placed on Greenwich hill, near the Observatory, to be seen from the river and from the Kent road. He has given plates to illustrate his idea; which is severely reprobated by an architect, Mr. ALEXANDER DUFOUR, who contends "that a monument of architecture, in which the talents of different artists must necessarily combine, is more durable and more proper than a statue, to transmit to posterity the talents, the bravery, and the richness that distinguish the British nation." We have read in one of the public papers a letter from Mr. OPIE on this subject, who proposed (if we remember right) the establishment of a gallery of paintings, which should exhibit a series of our naval victories from former to the present and to future times. This plan has at least one advantage over both the others, that it would provide a constant source of employment and emulation not only to artists of the present day, but to those of the rising, and of every future generation.

Mr. SAMUEL IRELAND (lately deceased) has published the second volume of his "Graphic Illustrations of Hogarth,"





garth," from pictures and drawings in his possession. Many of the plates which this volume contains are well engraven, and some of the descriptions which attend them, animated and interesting. They are forty-nine in number.

Mr. ADOLPHUS has published the first volume of his "British Cabinet," containing portraits of illustrious personages engraven from original pictures, with biographical memoirs. We cannot speak in commendatory terms of this work; the engravings are of very unequal merit; the names of the original painters are not inserted, and many of the personages, whose features are here exhibited and transmitted to posterity have not rendered themselves objects of gratitude or veneration by the celebrity either of their actions or their talents; it is to be hoped that Mr. Adolphus will evince a little more judgment in the future volumes of this work.

Mr. PINKERTON, whose honorable and persevering zeal in the cause of learning is known full well, has published a very curious and elegant volume entitled "The Scottish Gallery, or Portraits of eminent Persons in Scotland, &c." To this work is prefixed an Introduction on the rise and progress of painting in Scotland, which, like the biographical accounts of the characters represented, has only one fault, that of being too short. There are fifty-two portraits in this volume, most of which, are those of persons who have rendered their names familiar to our ears by their eminence in arms, in honors, or in learning. Many of these portraits are taken from pictures by the celebrated Jameson, a pupil of Rubens, and copied by Mr. Robert Johnson of Newcastle, whose miserable death is related by our author in a most affecting manner. Mr. P. states in his preface, that if encouragement should arise, another volume of the size of the present would contain the most curious of the remaining portraits. It is much to be hoped that the completion of so interesting and able a work will not be impeded by the want of public patronage.

#### ORIENTAL LITERATURE.

The fifth and last volume of the "Asiatic Researches," printed from the Calcutta edition, is now before the public. It is a degrading reflection that there are at this time several gentlemen who are deterred by the want of patronage from exercising their skill in Eastern languages in the translation of many curious and valuable works relative to the history, civil and religious, of an ancient and a polished people.

Captain SCOTT, the ingenious translator of Ferishta's History of Dekkan, and of the reigns of the late Emperors of Hindooostan, has just translated from the Persic of Einaiut Oollah, an Oriental romance entitled " Bahar-Danush, or the Garden of Knowledge;" in the preface to these volumes he acknowledges his predilection for historical subjects, and tells us that by the advice of his friends and his bookseller he undertook the translation of a romance as more likely, from its amusing nature, to remunerate him by its extent of sale for the labor and expense of publication! "Until the honorable East India Company," says he, "or the University, shall extend their patronage of Eastern literature to at least the gratuitous printing of its translations, we must not be surprised at Persian and Arabian *tales* from Orientalists, who in general, cannot afford to wait the slow return of a *library book*." Bahar Danush abounds with heroic achievements, love intrigues, and marvellous adventures; the language and imagery have frequently all the glow and pomp of Oriental magnificence. Many excellent notes, illustrative of obscure passages, are added by the ingenious translator, to whom we are also indebted for an interesting volume of "Tales, Anecdotes, and Letters, translated from the Arabic and Persian," in the selection of which are displayed much judgment and taste, and in the execution considerable abilities.

"The Story of Al Raoui" is an Arabian tale, mentioned in the preface to Vathek, very characteristic of Eastern manners: it is translated into English and German; the typography is beautiful.

#### TOPOGRAPHY AND ANTIQUITIES.

"Iter Britanniarum; or that part of the Itinerary of Antoninus which relates to Britain, with a new Comment by the REV. THOMAS REYNOLDS, A. M." The commentators who have attempted an explanation of this *Iter*, at least of that part of it which relates to Britain, are numerous; although many, however, have incidentally touched upon it, not any we believe have expressly made it the subject of inquiry, within the last century, excepting Mr. Reynolds, who justly conceives that the materials of elucidation are now more numerous than at any former period; many Roman antiquities, having been found in different parts of our island, our maps being improved, and the distances of towns being now accurately ascertained. With these advantages before him, Mr. Reynolds engaged in the under-

undertaking which, says he, "proceeds on the sound and excellent foundation which the former commentators had laid, and will not be found to differ from them but where they seem not to have had it in their power to reach the truth." As to the execution of this work, we are not competent to offer any opinion: it has been loosely praised in one of our periodical journals\*; and in another, with much learning and much labor, severely criticised as an attempt which "so rashly made, to dislocate the whole body (as it were) of the Roman topographers in Britain, and to lead us back into the chaos from which we had emerged, required a strong hand of correction to baffle the attempt, and a keen spirit of censure to reprobate the rashness †."

"Literary Antiquities of Greece; as developed in an attempt to ascertain Principles for a new Analysis of the Greek Tongue, and to exhibit those Principles as applied to the Elucidation of many Passages in the ancient History of that Country, &c. by the Rev. PHILIP ALLWOOD." This is a most curious and learned work, in which the author has succeeded in the very arduous attempt of dispelling the cloud which hung over the early history of Greece, and seemed to shroud it with darkness almost impenetrable: that country, he observes, no less than Egypt, may be styled the Mother of Monsters: monsters which have possessed themselves of the extensive domains of antiquity, and effectually deterred the learned, till comparatively of late years, from any successful research. "It is with the view," he continues, "of exploring some tracks in these infested regions, which the foot of discovery has never trod; and of ascertaining more perfectly the situations and qualities of others which have been only superficially observed; that I have ventured to digress from the ordinary paths of literature, and to attempt, by engaging some of these terrific beings upon their own grounds, to oblige them by force to relinquish their possessions." The author has displayed a degree of strength and prowess in these conflicts equal to the bravery which prompted him to undertake them.

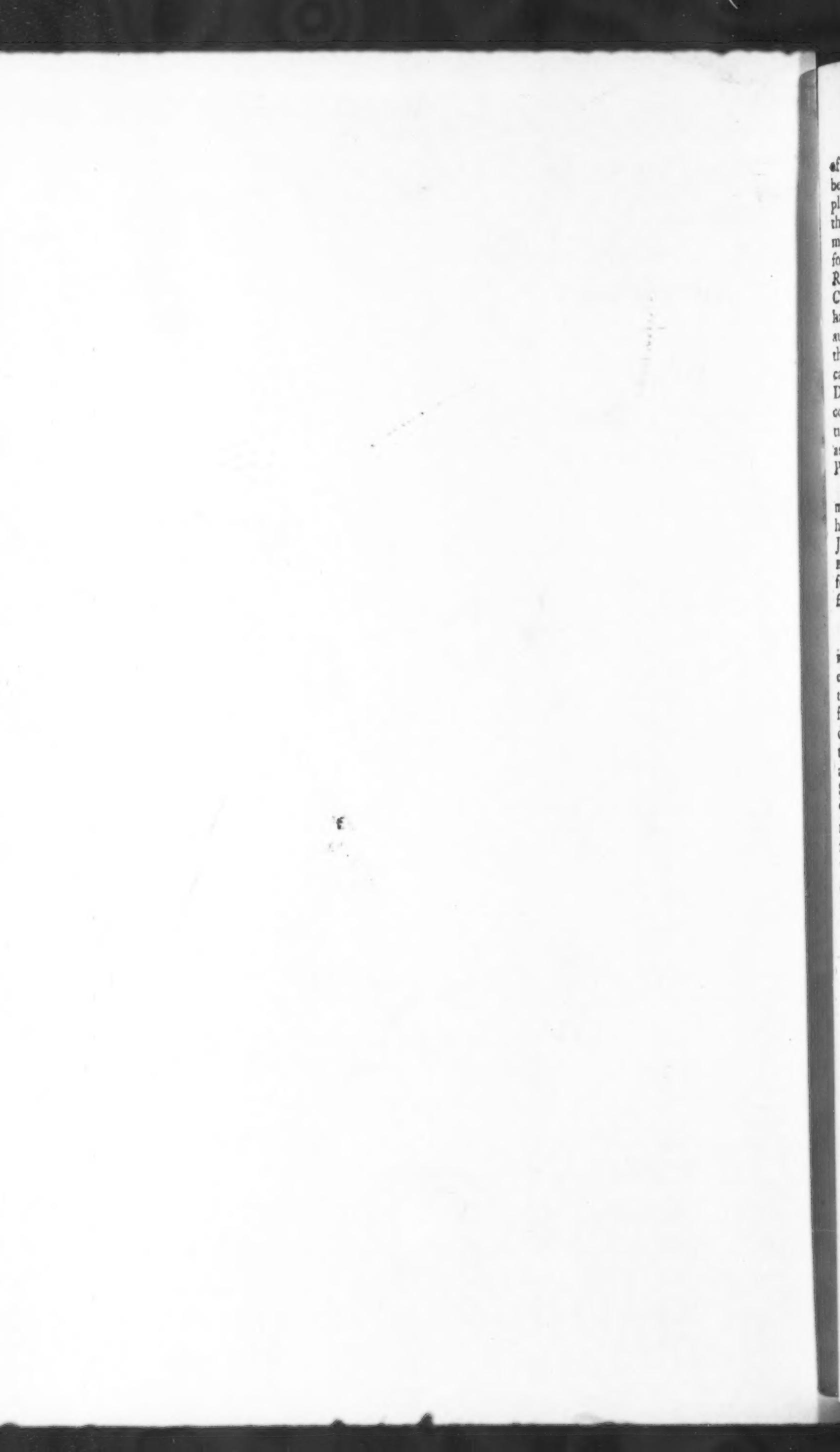
\* Monthly Review for April 1800, p. 349, et seq.

† British Critic for December 1799, p. 639, and for January 1800, p. 21 et seq. They who feel interested in this subject will doubtless read the learned and acute criticism from which the above extract is taken.

The Society of Antiquaries, in prosecution of their design of publishing descriptions of the principal ancient churches of England, have given us "Some account of the Abbey-Church of Bath, illustrative of the Plans, Elevations and Sections of that Building." The Committee appointed to conduct this undertaking have stated it as their opinion, that it would be more satisfactory to select such churches for their first specimen, as gave examples of the different styles of building in different ages, and of which at the same time no good account was extant, than to follow any topographical or chronological arrangement. The first, therefore, which they selected was the chapel of St. Stephen in Westminster, as a specimen of the most ornamental style of architecture in the time of Edward III. The cathedral of Exeter was next chosen, both as being of uncommon elegance in a plainer style about the same period, and as being wholly unpublished with the exception only of the great west window. The Committee state that they have now selected for publication the Abbey-Chapel of Bath, as being the last building of any magnificence erected in this country in a style purely Gothic, and almost the only one which remains exactly in the state in which it was originally designed. In this work, which from the elegance and accuracy of its execution does honor to the society, there are ten plates, to each of which is a copious and lucid explanation.

The Rev. JOHN MILNER has published "The History Civil and Ecclesiastical, and Survey of the Antiquities of Winchester." In this work the writer displays a strange mixture of ignorance and learning, and unites the strong sense of a man with the stupid credulity of a crone. Mr. Milner, we scarcely need tell our readers, is a Papist; his prejudices in favor of the religion to which he is attached, have in the course of this digressive work, prompted him to a culpable palliation of the crimes of those English monarchs who have persecuted the professors of the protestant religion, and to an equally culpable calumny of some characters of high respectability, who contributed to promote the Reformation. The present work on the whole is by no means likely to add to the reputation of Mr. Milner as an antiquarian, a man of learning or of candor: we are indebted to it however, for some admirable "Reflections on the Principles and Institution of Popery, with reference to Civil Society and Government, especially that





of this Kingdom," by Dr. STURGES, Prebendary of Winchester, &c. who asserts in plain terms, and with abundant evidence that the history of Mr. Milner is in fact made so much the vehicle of an apology for Popery, and a satire on the Reformed Religion in general, especially that of the Church of England, that this seems to have been the object predominant in the author's mind; and the ostensible subject, the History of Winchester properly so called, secondary only and subject to it. Dr. Sturges's *Reflections* may not only be considered as a refutation of the objectional parts of Mr. Milner's History, but is a comprehensive and able defence of Protestant principles in general.

The false and illiberal aspersions on the memory and writings of Dr. Hoadley, have called forth "A Letter to the Rev. John Milner," from the pen of Dr. ROBERT HOADLEY ASHE, who has defended his celebrated relation with much firmness, ardor, and success.

#### GENEALOGY.

On a former occasion we noticed a general history of the Stuarts from the earliest period of their authentic history to the present times, by a lineal descendant from the ancient kings of Scotland, Andrew Stuart, Esq. A refutation of this genealogy has been attempted by an anonymous writer in a Letter to Mr. Stuart, who in his turn has published a "Supplement" to his former work, in reply to the anonymous Refutor. The few who feel interested in this subject will themselves refer to the publication: although it is not for us to enter into the merits of the question we cannot avoid noticing in terms of severest reprehension, the petulance, the vulgarity and misrepresentation which disgrace the pages of this anonymous Genealogist.

#### MEDICINE, &c.

Numerous as are the works perpetually issuing from the press on this subject, we have lately discovered but very few which require to be noticed at any length. It gives us the greatest pleasure to remark that every new experiment on the cow-pox is corroborative of its mildness, and of its efficacy in resisting the variolous contagion. Dr. JENNER, to whose ardent spirit of investigation the public is under such deep obligations, has given us a "Continuation of Facts and Observations relative to the Variolæ Vaccinæ." The Doctor instituted a fresh series of experiments on this subject in consequence of the unfavorable reports concerning it which had been made by Dr. Wood-

ville, whose patients, it seems, had many of them pustules scattered over the body: in some of these moreover, the pustules were confluent, and in one instance the patient died. On examining Dr. Woodville's experiments, however, it appears that a considerable number of his patients were inoculated with *small-pox matter* the third or fifth day after inserting the ichor of the vaccine! The patients therefore having been infected with the small-pox, it is not wonderful that those who were inoculated from them should receive the same disease. Dr. Woodville's practice, and that of the other gentlemen who have adopted this new inoculation continue we learn with unvaried and unequivocal success.

Dr. PEARSON's "Observations on the Bilious Fevers of 1797, 1798, and 1799" do credit to his medical sagacity and mode of treatment, and will be read with much advantage by gentlemen of the profession.

The same may be said of a "Medical Practitioner's short Account of an infectious malignant Fever as it appeared at Uxbridge, &c." In this little tract the good effects of yeast and vital air in the different stages of the disorder are insisted on.

Dr. ANDREE, has published "Some few Cases and Observations on the Treatment of Fistula in Ano, Mortifications, the Venereal Disease, and Strictures of the Urethra." Although this work contains but little that is new, it may be read with advantage by students in Surgery. We are happy to learn, from the Doctor's practice, that an operation for the fistula in ano, is by no means so generally necessary as we imagined: various methods of cure are detailed, which the Doctor successfully pursued without having recourse to the knife.

Dr. SUTTON, in his "Considerations respecting Pulmonary Consumptions," is of opinion that the source of this disease is really in the intestines, and that the lungs suffer secondarily: he supports his opinion with some degree of plausibility.

Mr. BURN's "Anatomy of the Gravid Uterus" is sufficiently accurate: it cannot be expected that a work on this subject should contain any novelty. Mr. SANDFORD and Mr. TWEEDIE have both of them given us lectures: the former gentleman in "A few Practical Remarks on the Medicinal Effects of Wine and Spirits," the latter in his "Hints on Temperance and Exercise:" these pamphlets though very useful and praiseworthy have very little novelty to recommend them.

Mr.

Mr. BELL has published the third part of his "System of Dissections;" this number contains dissections of the perinæum and the pelvis. The author describes with much accuracy the muscles and vessels of the perinæum and the parts contained in the pelvis, with the method and order of dissecting them: the plates like those of the former numbers are finished with much accuracy and neatness.

Dr. ROWLEY has published what he calls "The most cogent Reasons why astringent Injections, caustic Bougies, and violent Salivations should be banished for ever from Practice, &c." This is a respectable publication, and certainly not the less so, that the practice which it inculcates differs not materially from that of the generality of professors.

Mr. JAMES PARKINSON, whose Medical Admonitions we mentioned before, has published a very useful little work, entitled "The Villager's Friend and Physician, &c. This familiar address on the Preservation of Health and the removal of Disease on its first appearance, is supposed to be delivered by a country apothecary, who in the first place lays down rules for attaining and promoting a healthy constitution, and afterwards describes in a clear and distinct manner the symptoms by which the more ordinary diseases may at first be detected, and the remedies by which they may most successfully be opposed.

Dr. HAYGARTH of Bath, in a pamphlet on the subject, proves that the application of wooden tractors, answers every purpose of the patent metallic ones. In short, whatever effect has been produced in the course of their operation, is by him attributed solely to the influence of imagination!

Dr. FOTHERGILL's "Essay on the Preservation of shipwrecked Mariners, in Answer to the prize Question of the Humane Society," if it affords but few original suggestions is yet useful, as collecting in a small compass those which were before scattered in various publications.

Dr. FERRIAR in his "Essay" on the Digitalis purpurea, seems to be almost as sanguine of its successful operation in a variety of cases as Dr. Beddoes: we cannot lay that the perusal of the present ingenious publication, has removed our doubts of its efficacy, or our fears of the dangerous consequences which might ensue from a general use of this deleterious drug. In real pulmonary consumption it is an acknowledged palliative of the symptoms,

but does not seem efficacious as a cure; on the contrary, although in a number of cases the symptoms were either abated or perhaps entirely removed; the Doctor acknowledges that the disease broke out again, and sometimes in a more violent and alarming manner.

Dr. GIBBON's "Medical Cases and Remarks," are not particularly striking; the volume consists, of two parts:—I. On the good effect of Salivation in Jaundice, arising from Calculi:—II. On the free Use of Nitre in Hæmorrhagy.

A second volume has been published of the "Transactions of a Society for the Improvement of Medical and Chirurgical Knowledge;" this volume contains a great number of very curious cases reported by Physicians and Surgeons of the first eminence; and has a less proportion of insignificant communication, than almost any similar publication. The Society published their former volume in the year 1793: if the same system of cautious delay were generally adopted, the papers which are published by different Societies, would indeed be fewer, but certainly more select and valuable.

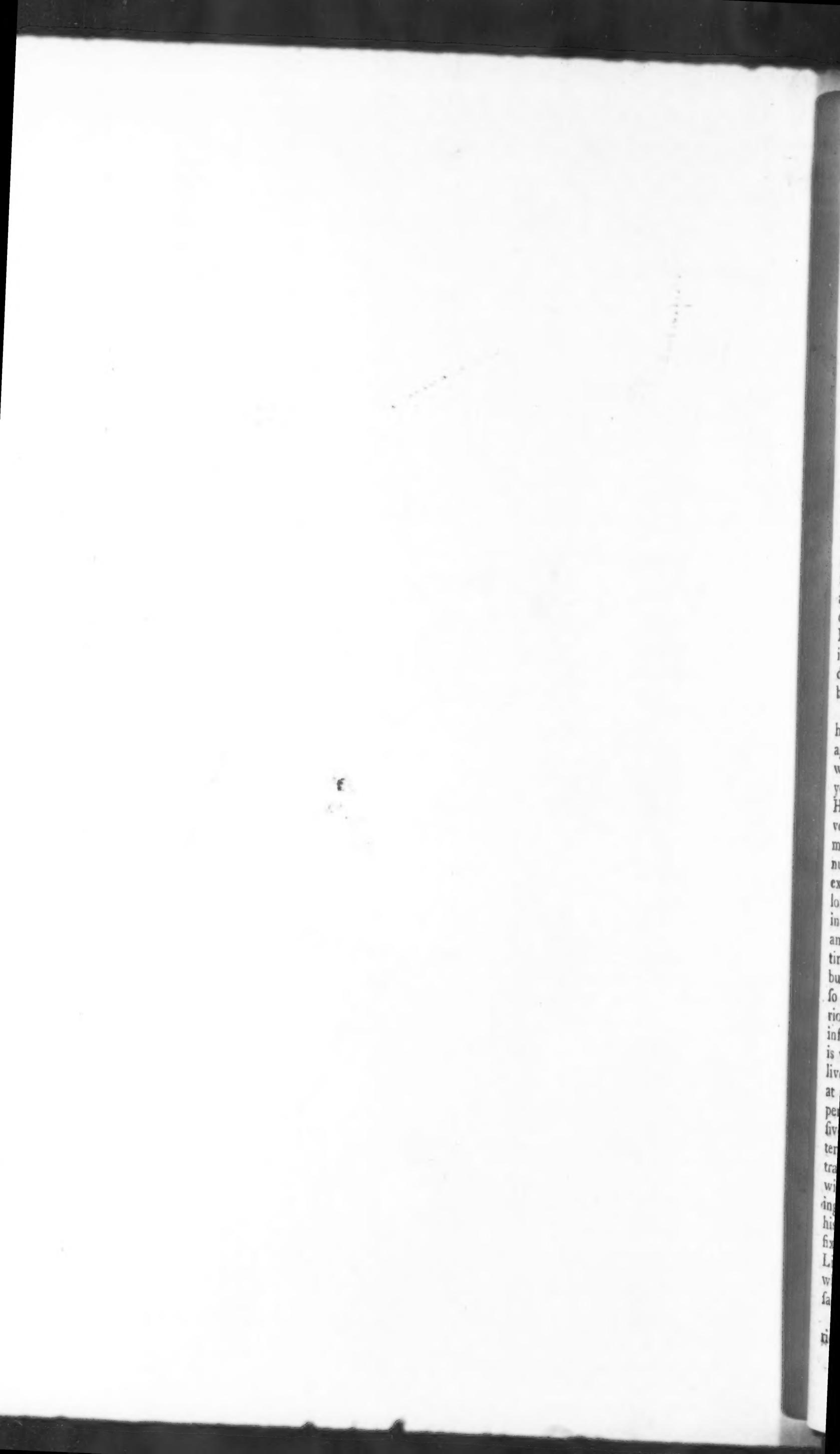
The Medical and Physical Journal, conducted by the Doctors BRADLEY, BATTY, and NOEHDEN, is, we conclude, in the hands of every intelligent practitioner.

The last work which we have to mention is Mr. EDY's "Plain and useful Instructions for the relief and cure of Ruptures, &c. &c." Mr. Edy it seems is a vendor of elastic trusses and other instruments for the relief of deformed persons.

#### VOYAGES TRAVELS AND TOURS.

Under this head, the work which first arrests our attention is the account of "A Missionary Voyage to the Southern Pacific Ocean, performed in the years 1796, 1797, and 1798, in the ship Duff, commanded by Captain JAMES WILSON." Whatever may be the religious tenets of those who read this volume, it will be impossible for them to withhold their admiration of the sincerity and zeal which the Missionaries evinced, in performing a long and laborious voyage, for the exclusive purpose of imparting to unenlightened savages the blessings of Christianity; and to the honor of those who embarked, it should be known that their conduct during the voyage was exemplarily pious, and whenever they landed, was marked by mildness and moderation. That the Missionaries succeeded not completely in the object of their voyage is not surprizing;

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the Otaheitans, however benevolent and kind and docile, are still like the other islanders attached to the customs and superstitions of their forefathers; nor can it be concealed that the Calvinistic doctrines which were inculcated, are of too gloomy and uninviting nature to seduce their reluctant affections. The present voyage is compiled from the journals of the officers and missionaries: the narrative of it is introduced by a preliminary discourse, containing a geographical and historical account of Otaheite, of the Society Islands, of the Friendly Islands, of Navigator's Island, of the Marquesas, &c. &c. &c. A letter of excellent instruction follows from the Directors of the Society, to Captain Wilson; and the body of the work is succeeded by an Appendix, divided into fourteen sections, comprising an account of the inhabitants, religion, manners, natural history, &c. of Otaheite; and concluding with twenty-one articles of faith drawn up and subscribed by the Missionaries. The volume is moreover illustrated with maps, charts, and views, drawn by Mr. W. Wilson, and engraven by some of the most eminent artists.

Mr. COOTE, Chaplain to his Lordship, has published the narrative of "A Voyage performed by the late Earl of Sandwich round the Mediterranean, in the years 1738, and 1739, written by himself." His Lordship when he commenced this voyage was only nineteen years of age; much solidity of remark therefore, or minuteness of research were not to be expected: the present volume moreover, loses much of its interest from the long interval which elapsed between the voyage and the publication. His journal at the time must have been extremely valuable, but the path which he trod has since been so repeatedly pursued by travellers of various tastes and qualifications, that the new information imparted by the present pages is very inconsiderable. His Lordship is a lively and elegant writer, and seems even at the early age when this voyage was performed, to have taken a wide excursive range in the garden of Classical Literature. The present volume is illustrated with a portrait of his Lordship and with several engravings of ancient buildings and inscriptions, and with a chart of his course. Mr. Coote has moreover prefixed Memoirs of the noble Author's Life: concerning the private portion of which, his biographer has very prudently said little.

Major SYMES has published a very curious and interesting "Account of an

Embassy to the kingdom of Ava, sent by the Governor General of India, in the year 1795." The authority of the kingdom of Ava extends to the frontiers of the English dominions in Bengal: it has now by right of conquest added to itself the former sovereignties of Pegue and Siam, and the collective empire is called Birman. Some delinquents of the Birman empire having taken refuge near Chittagong, the boundary of the British territories; the haughty monarch, without soliciting their cession from the company, abruptly marched an army into its districts for the purpose of taking the fugitives into captivity. A dispute naturally ensued, which was amicably adjusted by the united spirit and discretion of General Erskine. To prevent, however, for the future, any such unceremonious incursions, and to impress the mighty Emperor of Ava with just ideas of the power and amity of the British nation, as well as to settle some commercial transactions, the Governor General, Lord Teignmouth, thought it expedient to send a formal embassy to the Birman court. Major Symes was the gentleman very wisely selected for this purpose, and the pages before us relate, in an elegant and striking manner, the progress and reception of the embassy. Our knowledge of the vast empire of Ava has hitherto been very imperfect; Major Symes, by that curiosity, and eagerness for information, which, in conjunction with other qualities, rendered him peculiarly proper to conduct the deputation, has now corrected our geographical errors in regard to that kingdom, has increased our acquaintance with its natural history, and given us much information as to the religion of the Birmans, their various establishments, civil, military and ecclesiastical, their manners and customs, as also the power and extent of the empire.

In our last Retrospect, we mentioned that Dr. HUNTER had translated, with a rapidity that precluded correctness, Sonini's Travels in Upper and Lower Egypt: a more labored and more accurate version has since made its appearance in one splendid quarto, by an anonymous writer, who, offended at the celerity of his rival's pen, indulges himself in language highly unbecoming and indecorous. On a comparison of the two translations, the present is decidedly superior: the writer is far more intimately acquainted with the French language, than the Doctor, whose misconstructions were very frequent and sometimes even ludicrous: and as a Natural Historian, the superiority of the

the present translator is still more striking. The volume is illustrated with many beautiful engravings, and with a map of the country.

Familiar as we have become with the Highlands of Scotland, by the representation of various travellers; yet each successive tourist who rambles among these northern hills, presents us with some new pictures, or imparts to us some new information. Dr. GARNETT, the Professor of Philosophy in the Royal Institution, has highly gratified the public by his "Observations on a Tour through the Highlands, &c." It is impossible to read this work without perceiving that the author is a man of great taste and science: his descriptions are remarkably elegant and discriminative, striking, and simple; and as a mineralogist, a botanist, and an antiquary, he is equally entitled to great respect. The volumes are illustrated by a map and 52 plates, engraven in the manner of Aquatinta, from drawings taken on the spot with great judgment, by Mr. Watts, a landscape painter, who accompanied the author in his tour.

Mr. WIGSTEAD's "Remarks on a Tour to North and South Wales, in the year 1797," though not very striking in themselves, are useful as explanatory of some beautiful plates from Rowlandson, Pugh, Hewitt, &c.

"The Cambrian Directory, or cursory Sketches of the Welsh Territories; with a Chart comprehending in one View, the advisable Route, best Inns, Distances, &c." is an useful companion to the tourist.

Mr. Park's Travels in the interior of Africa, &c. and Mr. Bryan Edward's "History of the British Colonies in the West Indies," have both been abridged with much judgment from the original works: they are moreover printed in a very neat and correct manner.

A Translation has appeared from the French of M. de Lastenaye's "Rambles through Ireland." M. de L. is an emigrant, who became a traveller and an author for the purpose of support. It is creditable to the hospitality of our Irish brethren, that this unfortunate wanderer—moneyless and on foot—during a ramble of six months, was only under the necessity of lodging at an inn five times! Let us never again hear repeated the slanderous epigram of Shenstone. The rambles of M. de L. are written in a very lively style, and evince, though not much solidity of judgment, considerable acuteness of remark.

#### AGRICULTURE.

At the present period of an alarming and long continued scarcity, Agriculture is the subject of all others which most imperiously demands attention: we are happy therefore to find that the Bath Society which for many years have with laudable and conspicuous zeal contributed towards its improvement by the publication of their Memoirs, continue their exertions with unabated activity. They have published a ninth volume of "Letters and Papers, &c." which though somewhat less bulky than those which have preceded them, contains we think a far greater proportion of valuable and useful communications. There is an evil of great magnitude and importance, which seems to have escaped the consideration of most persons who have written on agricultural subjects, to which we would willingly call the attention of the society. Our farmers have of late years paid particular regard to the breed of their stock, and numerous are the treatises which have been written on the best proportioned limbs of swine, of oxen and of sheep: it is to be lamented that after the exercise of so much judgment in the selection of stock, we employ so little in the *management of their diseases*. If a farmer has a cow or a bullock taken ill, he sends for the nearest *leech* in his neighbourhood; a fellow who knows as much of the diseases of animals as the beast to which he is sent for: indeed a set of beings cannot be more deadly ignorant than these consequential gentlemen, who generally prescribe a *drink* to the poor creatures, whatever be their symptoms, or whatever their complaints. The veterinary art has been thought of sufficient importance to be cultivated in this kingdom, and we cannot help wishing that some of our numerous agricultural Societies would form an institution for the regular instruction of persons in the nosology of cattle. It would perhaps be considered as a little *infra dig.* by the profession, or we should recommend to those many village surgeons, who slave and toil from morning till night, and ride half over the country for a few shillings, to offer their medical and physiological skill to the farmers in their neighbourhood; many of them would make much better of their time than they do at present. We merely give the hint: *sat verbum.*

Mr. MARSHALL, whose numerous and useful publications on agricultural affairs have justly entitled any suggestion which may come from him to attention, has published "Proposals for a Rural Institute, or College



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College of Agriculture, and the other Branches of Rural Economy." We have no doubt, if such a college were handsomely endowed, and conducted on a liberal and scientifical plan, that our system of agriculture would be greatly benefited. There is not much probability, however, that Government would afford much assistance to such an institution; and we have our apprehensions that the subscription of individuals would be inadequate to its establishment. Mr. Marshall has given the public a new edition of his "Minutes, Experiments, Observations, and General Remarks on Agriculture in the Southern Counties;" to which are prefixed, a Sketch of what he denominates the Vale of London, and an Outline of its Rural Economy, now first published.

Lord SOMERVILLE, in his "Address to the Board of Agriculture, on the Subject of Sheep and Wool," declared his intention of wearing cloth made of British wool only; and spoke with some severity against monopolies and other methods which he supposed had raised in an inordinate measure the price of Spanish wool; observing, at the same time, that English wool, with proper management, might be rendered of equal value with the Spanish. These remarks provoked an anonymous "Answer to Lord Somerville's Address," by a gentleman who appears to be a clothier of Gloucestershire; who contends, that the high price of Spanish wool is occasioned, not by monopoly or other artificial methods, but by the war with Spain: he contends, moreover, that no cloths can be made but from English and Spanish wool mixed; and that to manufacture good cloth from English wool alone is impossible. This *Answer* has produced "A Reply," which is likewise anonymous. The author of this last tract, who seems well acquainted with the subject, shows that both in Yorkshire and Somersetshire English wool only is employed in making excellent broad-cloths: he is an advocate, however, for the importation of Spanish wool, which he conceives would be properly employed in the manufacture of the lighter cloths intended for the Turkey trade, which we are now about to recover. This controversy, though not conducted with a sufficient degree of courtesy, may be read with pleasure, as it communicates information on an interesting and important subject. To the Reply is annexed a remarkably fine specimen of English cloth.

A second volume is published of  
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"Communications to the Board of Agriculture;" in which is comprehended much valuable information on various branches of husbandry.

#### LAW.

Dr. NASMITH, in a charge delivered to the grand jury at the general quarter sessions of the peace for the Isle of Ely, has considered at large "The Duties of Overseers of the Poor, and the Sufficiency of the present System of Poor-Laws." Dr. N. is of opinion, that whatever abuses exist in the management of the poor, they are attributable, not to the insufficiency of the present laws, but to the neglect of them; consequently, that any new statutes would be unnecessary. Annexed to this Charge are some Remarks on Mr. Saunders's "Observations on the Present State and Influence of the Poor Laws;" a work which we noticed in terms of high respect in a former Retrospect. Mr. Saunders differed so diametrically from the present writer as to the efficacy of these laws, that he considered most of the evils, which are so loudly complained of in the management of the poor, to originate in the nature of the overseer's office. Dr. Nasmith, in his Remarks, endeavours to invalidate the objection of Mr. Saunders. However we may differ in opinion from the Doctor, it is but justice to say, that his pamphlet evinces a great deal of judgment, much knowledge of his subject, and is written, in respect to Mr. Saunders, as becomes one gentleman when he differs in opinion from another. We are also indebted to Dr. Nasmith for an "Examination of the Statutes now in force relating to the Assize of Bread;" with Remarks on the Bill intended to be brought into Parliament by the Country Bakers." This like the former pamphlet proclaims the writer to be a man of good sense and acute observation.

An anonymous author has published some very sensible and judicious "Observations on the Office of Constable, with a view to its Improvement." He proposes an augmentation of the number of constables, and an alteration in the mode of their election: that in the execution of their duty, certain rules and orders of discipline should be observed; that they should be furnished with more adequate means for prosecuting offenders; and that their annual stipend should, as much as possible, be proportioned to their labor and loss of time. It will be learned with pleasure that a third edition is published, in three octavo volumes of Serjeant WILSON's "Reports, &c."

Mr. WOOD has now completed his "Collection of Decrees by the Court of Exchequer in Tythe Causes, from the Usurpation to the Present Time;" a compilation which will be consulted by the lawyer and historian with equal advantage.

Mr. KYD has published a very useful "Arrangement, under Distinct Titles, of all the Provisions of the several Acts of Parliament relating to the Assessed Taxes."

"The Solicitor's Instructor in Parliament, concerning Estates and Inclosure Bills," by Mr. ELLIS, is an useful work, containing the standing orders of both Houses of Parliament relative to such Bills, with plain and methodical directions for passing them.

Mr. ESPINASSE has published a second volume of "Reports," &c. from Easter term 1796, to Hilary term 1799.

Mr. DONNISON ROPER's "Treatise upon the Law of Legacies," is a book of necessary reference; the same may be said of Mr. TIDD's "Practical Forms," which is to be considered as an appendix to the author's Book of Practice of the Courts of Great Britain.

New editions have appeared of several law works: "The Crown Circuit Companion;" the "Reports of Sir Edmund Saunders;" Mr. POWELL's "Treatise on the Law of Mortgages;" Mr. KYD's "Treatise on the Law of Awards," &c. &c. &c.

#### POETRY.

In this department of literature we might notice a large number of publications; but we are sorry to say that the far greater part of them are too poor and insignificant to merit enumeration.

Mr. CAMPBELL has given us, in two pompous and expensive quartos, "An Introduction to the History of Poetry in Scotland, from the beginning of the Thirteenth Century down to the Present Time, together with a Conversation on Scotch Songs." The title-page to this publication prepares us for much curious and amusing matter; the author, however, does not long keep us in suspense, for dulness, want of taste, and gross ignorance of his subject, soon become evident; the style is mean and ungrammatical, often unintelligible. Mr. Campbell has collected a number of Scotch songs, with most of which we have long been acquainted, and has contrived by some means to other to fill the pages of two tiresome volumes.

Mr. POLWHELE's "Grecian Prospects," is a poem which proves the au-

thor to possess a considerable portion of classical taste and knowledge, as well as information as to the present state of Greece and the Grecian isles. In endeavouring to avoid any poverty or tameness of expression, the poet, however, is occasionally bombastic and obscure. If at any future time Mr. P. will submit his Grecian Prospects to a careful and laborious revision, it will hold a respectable station amidst contemporary productions.

"Miscellanies, by Jas. H. BEATTIE, A. M. with an Account of his Life and Character, by James Beattie, LL.D. with a second Title, giving it as Volume II. of Beattie's Poems." We consider the author of the Minstrel as one of the most chaste and elegant poets of the present day; and from the specimens given in the present volume, it might have been hoped that Mr. J. Beattie, with the advantage of such an instructor, would in time have emulated his father's celebrity. This amiable young man, however, was summoned away at the age of twenty-two, leaving behind him, uncorrected, those miscellaneous marks of genius, which the afflicted father, with a partiality not to be censured, has thought worthy to be published in connection with his own elegant effusions. The volume now presented to the public consists of various pieces, Latin and English, some in verse, some in prose, some humorous, and some grave. They certainly show considerable abilities, though we cannot consider them as entitled to so high a rank on our shelves as Dr. Beattie has raised them, by uniting them with his own compositions.

Mrs. MONTOLIEU's "Enchanted Plants," are a collection of fables in verse, by the means of which this lady has exhibited with much effect the various passions, jealousy, love, envy, ambition, &c. which agitate the human heart. Her enchanted plants are endued with reason, sensibility, and the power of speech; and through them are these moral lessons with much delicacy and elegance imparted.

A very elegant translation has appeared of "Fables by the Duke of Nivernois;" the originals of which have long been very justly celebrated for their delicacy and point

"The Farmer's Boy," a rural poem, by ROB. BLOOMFIELD, is a most rare instance of uncultivated genius. Robert was himself the Farmer's Boy, whose labors he has described with such poetical embellishment and correctness. His father, it seems, died when he was an infant, leaving a widow and six children: Robert was two or three months only at school to learn

learn writing before he was seven years old; and this was all his education! He is at present a ladies shoemaker, and works for Mr. Davies, Lombard-street. Mr. CAPEL LOFFT has drawn up from the letters of Bloomfield's brother, a short biographical sketch of the poet's early years: the same gentleman corrected the false spelling of the M.S. and the false grammar; but he has done nothing more. Of the present poem we may truly say, that it *abounds* with accurate and minute description; the perusal of it will gratify those who have a taste for poetry, and are not insensible of the charms of nature.

Mr. MAURICE has published his "Poems, Epistolary, Lyric, and Elegiacal." Some of these we noticed as they separately made their appearance. Mr. M. has a lively fancy and a copiousness of expression: we are pleased to see collected in one volume these scattered effusions of his genius.

Mr. PYBUS—one of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury—has addressed to his Imperial Majesty Paul Emperor of all the Russias, a magnificent folio volume full of verses, called the "Sovereign." Whether this rhyming Commissioner intends to offer his services as a poet-laureat to the Emperor of all the Russias, we know not; but really the speculation would not be a bad one, as the present specimen of his abilities would speak very highly in his favor. If such a scheme should be in contemplation, we would advise our author, however, to reprint a few copies, and omit the dedication, which at present is addressed to the King of Great Britain; because, it seems, "the author would probably have been less captivated with the character of a foreign prince, if his sentiments had not been habitually formed under the influence of that example, which is the pride and ornament of the British throne." This is a clumsy compliment to his Imperial Majesty, and we should certainly have expected something better from a Lord of the Treasury!

Dr. BOOKER, whose "Malvern Hills" we mentioned with respect on a former occasion, has published "The Hop-gardens, a Didactic Poem," which will not derogate from his reputation. The Doctor's poetry is tolerably smooth and mellifluous, but certainly deficient in spirit and pathos; nor is his language always perfectly correct. Subjoined to the Hop-gardens is a poem on Ale, which, of the two, is far more poetical and descriptive.

Mr. HARLEY's "Ballads, Stories, Sonnets, &c." are many of them pleasing and simple.

ANDREW MERRY, Esq. has given us "The Last Dying Words of the Eighteenth Century, a Pindaric Ode," giving a humorous and chronological detail of all the remarkable events, fashions, characters, &c. This idea is a good one, but the execution is certainly not much to be boasted of.

The knell of the eighteenth century, however, has been rung in a tone truly sad and funereal by the Poet Laureat, in his "Carmen Seculare" for the Year 1800," which Mr. PYE, in an absurd and school-boy calculation, endeavours to prove is the beginning of the new century. Where a man is obliged to compose an annual ode on a barren subject, he is to be commiserated; but as the Poet Laureat has here volunteered his services, there is nothing unmerciful in giving an opinion on the merits of his performance. Obscurity, metaphysical confusion, hyperbole, frequent and tiresome personification and affected phraseology, are the characteristics of this adulatory ode.

Mr. DU BOIS' "Wreath," consists of "Selections from Sappho, Theocritus, Bion, and Meschus, accompanied by a Prose Translation with Notes; to which are added, Remarks on Shakespeare, and a Comparison between Horace and Lucian." Mr. Du Bois, according with Mr. Cowper in opinion, that a just translation of any ancient poem in rhyme is impossible, has given us a version, almost literal, of the beautiful remains of those minor poets. It must be acknowledged that the language of the present translation is remarkably smooth and polished; but in the transfusion of such exquisite poetry into prose—into plain prose—the spirit of the original is considerably evaporated. We have read poetical translations of the minor poets, both of Greece and Rome, which, though less correct than the present, have far more attractive charms for us.

We have perused the fourth edition of Mr. GISBORNE's "Walks in a Forest," with much delight. The author has made a variety of corrections, occasionally expanding his descriptions, occasionally compressing them," and almost in every instance improving the effect. The additions are numerous and beautiful, and the whole poem has now received a polish which must enhance its value.

Mr. DONOGHREE's "Essay on the Passions, and other Poems," display taste and

and talents, which if chastised and cultivated might produce works of superior merit.

"*Cocco's Complaint*, translated from *Il Lamento di Cecco da Varlungo* of Francesco Beldovini, by JOHN HUNTER, Esq. The translator of this poem, so justly admired in the original, seems completely to have entered into the spirit of the author, and has related the story of poor Cecco with much simplicity and effect.

"*The Links o' Forth; or a Parting Peep at the Carse o' Stirling: a Plaint*, by HECTOR MACKNEIL, Esq." This gentleman is the author of the "*History o' Will and Jean*," and the "*Waes o' War*," two poems, which for simplicity and pathos have not been equalled since the days of poor Burns. It is sufficient to say, that the present descriptive little poem does no discredit to the author's fame.

"*The Parish Priest*" is a translation by the Rev. DAWSON WARREN, with several alterations, of a Latin poem, entitled *Sacerdos Parccialis Rusticus*, written by the Rev. JOHN BURTON: we have frequently seen the character and occupation of a parish priest exhibited in a more lively, and interesting manner.

Mr. ROSCOE has published a second edition of his "*Nurse*," to which is prefixed, an original "*Inscription*" of much beauty.

The readers of

#### NOVELS AND ROMANCES

must excuse us if we content ourselves with the simple enumeration of some of those which have lately been published: "*Mordaunt*" is written by the author of *Zeluco*; and in almost every respect is worthy to be the acknowledged production of Dr. MOORE; we say in *almost* every respect, because grammatical negligences and the introduction of vulgarisms are wholly unworthy of such an author. The present volumes exhibit sketches of life, characters, and manners, in various countries, in a most lively way, and demonstrate that the author has studied the human character with no common success.

"*The Abbess*" is a high-flown romance by the avowed author of the *Shakespeare Papers*.

"*Douglas, or the Highlander*," is the production of Dr. BISSET, the biographer of Burke: it is a very poor and a very servile imitation of *Tom Jones*. As it has of late years become the fashion to expose the fancied tendency of any political opinions, by extravagantly caricaturing them in the delineation of some prominent characters, Dr. B. has taken this opportunity

of holding up to ridicule the jacobins and modern philosophers; it will be acknowledged, however, that he is not a very successful caricaturist.

"*The Natural Daughter, with portraits of the Leadenhead Family*," by Mrs. ROBINSON, we cannot speak of in terms of high commendation; it is interspersed however, with some pieces of truly elegant poetry.

Mr. SMITH's "*Family Story*," though not very striking as a composition, has a moral tendency which does credit to the author, and will ensure a reception for his volumes into many families from which works of higher genius are often very justly excluded.

The author of "*A Piece of Family Biography*," has produced a novel which has a large share of excellence, and no small one of defects: he seems to have been an acute and sagacious observer of manners and characters, and some of those which he has introduced are remarkably well drawn. The perpetual attempts at wit and humour, however, are tiresome, and the display which the author has laboriously made of his classical acquirements and extensive reading, exposes him to the charge of vanity: the descriptive portion of these volumes is masterly. We understand the author to be Mr. DU BOIS, whose *Wreath* formed with the unfading flowers of Greece, we have noticed in the present compendium.

Mr. LATHEM has written a novel in two volumes, entitled "*The Mystery*." This gentleman in his "*Men and Manners*" gave us reason to hope that he would become a reputable author, we cannot say that our expectations are strengthened by the present production.

Mr. WILLIAM's "*Fitzmaurice*," Mr. GUNNING's "*Fashionable Involvements*," "*The Witch*," and the "*Maid of Honour*," Mrs. Ker's "*Adeline St. Julian*," "*Harcourt*," "*The Man of the Mountain*," "*The Legacy*," Mr. Hencot's "*Contradictions*," "*Count di Novini*," "*Cordelia*," &c. &c. &c. almost ad infinitum, might be added to the list of novels; but we will have mercy on our readers and proceed to

#### THE DRAMA.

Translation is yet the order of the day, and the fertile pen of KOTZEBUE seems to furnish us with abundant employment: "*The Writing Desk*" has been literally translated from the German, and Mrs. INCHBALD has again taken the liberty of altering the piece in accommodation to the English stage. Decided enemies as we are

are to these literary freedoms, we are ready to acknowledge that Mrs. I. has been more successful in the present than in any former occasion. The Writing Desk is not a first rate comedy, but the variety of character and incident which is displayed renders it interesting.

"La Perouse" has been translated by Miss PLUMPTRE and Mr. THOMPSON, from the German of Kotzebue: it possesses but very little merit.

We are obliged to give the same opinion of Kotzebue's "Poverty and Nobleness of Mind," which has been translated by Mrs. GESWEILER, and adapted to the English stage by PRINCE HOARE, with the title altered to Sighs, or the Daughter."

Mr. CUMBERLAND has also adapted to the English stage, a noisy bustling drama from the same untired author, entitled "Joanna of Montfaucon," a romantic tale of the fourteenth century.

"The Siege of Cuzco" is a tragedy by Mr. SOTHEBY, the elegant translator of Oberon: the contest for the possession of Cuzco between Almagro and Pizarro forms the subject of this drama, which, from its deficiency of incident, and its obscurity of language, considerably disappoints our expectation.

"The Tournament," a tragedy, by MARIANA STARKE, is an elegant imitation from the celebrated drama "Agnes Bernauer."

Mr. HOLMAN has founded on the Robbers of Schiller, a play which he has called "The Red-cross Knights:" this is a most merciless mutilation.

"The East Indian," a comedy, was written by Mr. LEWIS before he was sixteen years of age: the public has had sense enough to despise it.

On the subject of

#### EDUCATION

we have not many works to notice. Mrs. PILKINGTON's "Spoiled Child," and her "New Tales of the Castle," are little volumes at once amusing and instructive: the same may be said of Miss HOLMES's "James Manners, Little John, and their dog Bluff."

Mr. NORTHMORE of Cleve, has published, part i. "Of Education founded upon Principles :" Mr. N. is an advocate for private education, and is attached to the system of Mr. Godwin; this is a truly respectable work.

We cannot say so much of "Conversations and amusing Tales," pompously "offered to the public for the youth of Great Britain," in a quarto volume, price fifteen shillings.

Dr. CHAPMAN has published an useful "Abridgement of Mr. Ruddiman's Rudiments and Grammar of the Latin tongue," &c. to which he has prefixed a short vocabulary, English and Latin.

Mr. LYON, teacher of Hebrew, to the University of Cambridge, has published on one large sheet, "A compendious Hebrew grammar," exhibiting at one view upwards of 200 of the most essential rules, illustrated with accurate tables, in order to facilitate the study of the sacred language.

The Rev. RICHARD CADDICK has also endeavoured to exhibit "Hebrew made easy :" he has rendered his grammar conformable to the Latin by declining the Hebrew nouns with six cases.

Mr. CRABB's "Complete Introduction to the Knowledge of the French Language," does not appear to have much advantage over those which have preceded it.

The Rev. DON FEL. FERNANDEZ has facilitated the acquisition of the Spanish language by the publication of "Exercises" on the rules of its construction, consisting of passages extracted from the best authors, with references to the rules of the Spanish grammar.

"An Experiment in Education made at the Male Asylum of Madras," &c. by the Rev. ANDREW BELL: this little book, which gives us the account of an institution, which is likely to be beneficial to the Company, deserves to be circulated: the children are taught reading, writing, and arithmetic, and the school is so conducted that the higher boys become the teachers of the lower. It is pleasing to notice the attention which is paid to the morals of all the young persons in the school.

Mrs. HELENA WELLS has addressed to her pupils some "Letters on Subjects of Importance to the Happiness of young Females" which do credit to her understanding: they contain much sensible advice on the cultivation of intellectual talents, and on the regulation of the temper. Mrs. W. had added a few practical lessons on improprieties of language which had better be expunged from any future edition: her work indeed abounds with grammatical errors, and the most gross improprieties of expression are recommended in these practical lessons!

Miss HELME has translated from the German of J. H. Campe "Columbus, or the Discovery of America :" this is an excellent book for children.

"The Hare : or Hunting incompatible with

with Humanity," is laudably written as a stimulus to youth towards a proper treatment of animals.

"Eugenio; or the Precepts of Prudentio," is a moral tale by the Rev. I. BIDLAKE, consisting of a series of dialogues between a tutor and his pupil, which will convey much useful advice and religious instruction to young persons.

Dr. MAVOR's "Natural History for the Use of Schools," is excellently adapted to young capacities, and to the purposes of tuition. It is founded on the Linnaean arrangement of animals, with popular descriptions in the manner of Goldsmith and Buffon. The selection is made with great judgment, the language and style are correct and elegant, and the plates are numerous and well executed.

#### MISCELLANIES.

In this comprehensive division of our Retrospect will be found many valuable works.

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"with Humanity," is laudably written as a stimulus to youth towards a proper treatment of animals.

"Eugenio; or the Precepts of Prudentio," is a moral tale by the Rev. I. BIDLAKE, consisting of a series of dialogues between a tutor and his pupil, which will convey much useful advice and religious instruction to young persons.

Dr. MAVOR's "Natural History for the Use of Schools," is excellently adapted to young capacities, and to the purposes of tuition. It is founded on the Linnaean arrangement of animals, with popular descriptions in the manner of Goldsmith and Buffon. The selection is made with great judgment, the language and style are correct and elegant, and the plates are numerous and well executed.

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jealous mistress, who will not be satisfied with any partial and divided honors: to woo her with success, she must be our only goddess: we must retire with her into the shade of solitude, and all our morning and our evening hours be dedicated to her service. It is well known, that on this account, Science never flourishes in any society till it has reached a sort of maturity; that is to say, till the division of its labor and the abundance of its produce have exonerated a large portion of its members from the necessity of manual employment, and left them leisure for contemplation and study.

America, as an established and independent society, is yet young; and if we consider the various and important objects which, since the union of the States, have demanded the vigilance and attention of the Government, and taxed the unwearyed activity of the people, we shall not be surprised that authors there are few, and original publications not generally of very high excellence and estimation. During the last few years of General Washington's Presidency, that great man turned his thoughts towards the improvement of his countrymen in arts and science; we remember to have read an Address delivered by him at Philadelphia so long ago as in the year 1794, wherein, after stating to the Senate the flourishing state of the finances, he recommends a part of the unappropriated surplus of the public revenue to be employed in the establishment of schools and colleges\*. Many schools and colleges are erected, but of some it is said that they are very insufficiently endowed, and of others, that the teachers are incompetent to the task of tuition; still, however,

\* The Congratulatory Address above alluded to, was delivered to the Senate and House of Representatives, December 6, 1794, on the suppression of a serious sedition, and we well remember a humane and exculpatory remark which was made on the occasion: the President attributed the rebellion not so much to disaffection on the part of the insurgents against the Constitution, but to their ignorance of its principles, he therefore recommends, in order to prevent the recurrence of insurrection, that the Senate should "provide by Law, as soon as conveniently may be, for the establishment of schools throughout the State, in such a manner that the poor may be taught gratis." The President of America had no reason to dread the diffusion of knowledge among the lower classes of society: the measures of his administration would stand the severest scrutiny, and he rather courted than shrank from the honorable ordeal.

these schools and colleges have had their effect, and there can be no doubt, but that, however defective in many particulars, they are daily contributing to diffuse a spirit of literary and scientific pursuit.

We have hitherto devoted the pages of our Appendix to a Retrospect of European Literature, but it will not be unacceptable, we presume, if we communicate to our readers whatever information we may from half-year to half-year be enabled to collect relative to the progress of Letters in America.

#### HISTORY.

A work, which on the score of much excellence has a claim to notice, is "A Complete History of Connecticut, Civil and Ecclesiastical, from the Emigration of its first Planters from England, in 1630, to 1713," by BENJAMIN TRUMBULL, D. D.\* As a complete history of America is only to be collected from the local history of its several States, contributions like the present towards such a general history are particularly valuable. The author has divided his work into chapters, the two first of which contain details of the discoveries, settlements, situation, &c. of Connecticut. He then gives a cursory but interesting account of the Aborigines of the country, together with its animal and vegetable productions. Many subsequent chapters are employed in enumerating the purchases of the first settlers, their several wars with the Indians, their progress in the organization of a regular government, and their various improvements from 1630 to 1665, the period of union between Connecticut and New Haven. From this time is given the civil and political history of the State to the year 1713, with which the volume closes; the ecclesiastical history of Connecticut and New Haven, both antecedent and subsequent to the union, very properly occupying distinct chapters of the work. Dr. Trumbull in the preface to the publication informs his countrymen that he is now engaged in compiling a "History of the United States" on a very extensive plan, and we may allow them to anticipate from the present specimen, much impartiality, much minuteness of investigation, and much fidelity in the exhibition of facts.

Miss HANNAH ADAMS has published "A Summary History of New England, from the First Settlement at Plymouth, to the Acceptance of the Federal Constitution." This work is professedly a mere summary, a compilation from other authors and from fugitive political publications,

tions, the contents of which might many of them be lost but for so respectable a repository as the present. The author of the present work, in not arrogating to herself the honors of an original historian, has exonerated herself from a large share of responsibility, and at the same time has earned considerable merit by the judicious use which she has made of the labor of others, in expanding or abridging their accounts as occasion demanded, and in mingling with them the sagacious and liberal reflections which her own strong understanding suggested.

"The History of Pennsylvania in North America, from the Original Institution and Settlement of that Province, &c. in 1681, till after the year 1742; with an Introduction respecting the Life of William Penn, and the Society of Quakers, with the Rise of the Neighboring Colonies, &c. &c. &c. by Robert Proud." Mr. Proud is one of those valuable historians, from whom future writers will draw their materials, and who will always be consulted for the accuracy of his narratives and the fidelity of his facts. His work has no claim to merit for elegant language, lucid arrangement, or philosophical reflection: these, on the contrary, are desiderata much to be regretted; its excellence consists in the minuteness and abundance of its facts, which are laboriously drawn from original records and memorials, scattered through many a public office and many a private library. Whether from a diffidence in his abilities, or a real preference to the mode of compilation here pursued we know not, but Mr. Proud, instead of relating facts in his own words and referring to the documents whence he drew them, has generally contented himself with giving as he found them, scraps of Charters, Laws, and Treaties in their original tiresome and circuitous phraseology. Mr. Proud is himself one of the people called Quakers; and that he should bow with deep veneration to the founder of Pennsylvania, or display an occasional bias to the religion which he adopts, and which has prevailed in so prosperous a state, ought to excite neither our animadversion nor surprise.

Dr. BENJAMIN SMITH BARTON has published a work which if it cannot with propriety be admitted into the class of history, we know not where to arrange: in a small octavo volume he has given us some "New Views of the Origin of the Tribes and Natives of America." Various have been and still are the opinions entertained by philosophers as to the ori-

gin of the inhabitants of America; some have supposed that the East and West Continents once joined, and numerous have been the conjectures as to the point of junction: others have, with more probability, supposed that accident or the restless spirit of enterprise in some Tartar families might tempt them to migrate to the nearest island, and proceed from one to another till they reached the coast of America. Dr. Barton, a very eminent naturalist, has it seems for several years devoted his attention to the present subject: his opinion is, that similitude of language forms the best ground for deciding on the affinity of nations. Dr. Robertson (who in his history of America has incorporated a short disquisition on the probable origin of its population) justly we think observes, that the resemblance of manners, or of religious rites, between two tribes is very insufficient to authorize a conclusion that they were originally connected or derived from the same stock. "The character and occupations of the hunter in America," says he, "must be little different from those of an Asiatic, who depends for subsistence on the chace. A tribe of savages on the banks of the Danube must nearly resemble one upon the plains washed by the Mississippi. Instead then of presuming on this similarity, that there is any affinity between them, we should only conclude, that the disposition and manners of men are formed by their situation, and arise from the state of society in which they live." Dr. Barton, though he seems to pay rather more attention than Dr. R. to these circumstances, yet as was before observed, considers similitude of language as the best criterion of affinity: he has therefore with great labor and perseverance collected words from the Indian and Tartarian languages, and formed a catalogue of the dialects. The result of his arduous research is an opinion, that all the natives of America except the Esquimaux are nearly akin to the natives of Siberia: this point he is solicitous to prove, and he thinks it is established by the similitude of their vocabularies. Dr. B. we understand is preparing for the press some further illustrations of the ancient state of America, which, from the present specimen of his acuteness and ability, will be expected with impatience.

The last article which we have to mention under the head of history, is a very interesting "Description of the Settlement of the Genesee Country in the State of New York, in a series of Letters from a

Gen-

Gentleman to his Friend." The author of this description is Mr. CHARLES WILLIAMSON, a gentleman of high respectability, whose residence in the country which he describes has given him an opportunity of being acquainted with every circumstance relative to its settlement and situation. An attempt was made in 1789 by Mr. Phelps, to obtain a settlement in the Genesee country; but little was effected till the year 1798, when an English gentleman having become the purchaser of the tract, visited it in person, and projected a plan of settlement which has been prosecuted with vigor and success from that time to the present. The town of Bath, we are informed, comprehending a district of eight miles, contained in the year 1796 800 inhabitants, two schools, one grist-mill, and two saw-mills. A printing-office was established in the town, and a news-paper, entitled the "*Bath Gazette*," published weekly, which in six months was taken by a thousand subscribers; another paper is also published in the Genesee, entitled the "*Ontario Gazette*." The same year a sloop of forty tons was launched on the Genesee lake. The climate of the Genesee country is represented as remarkably genial and the soil peculiarly prolific: "those parching heats that on the south side of the Alleghany mountains seem to dry up every particle of nourishment from the plants, are never known," says Mr. Williamson, "in this country: in almost every instance, a hot day is succeeded by a plentiful shower, which preserves throughout the summer a constant verdure, and affords to us the finest pastures and meadows on the continent." The face of the country, is not, it seems, as has been erroneously represented, flat and level, full of swamps and stagnant water, but on the contrary it abounds with gentle swellings of the land, running most frequently from north to south, the intermediate spaces affording meadow-land, and generally a small stream of water. From the ignorance of the first settlers, it was supposed that this sort of land was barren, and consequently but of little value: necessity, however, drove some of them to the cultivation of it, and a good crop disappointed their fears, and in "numerous instances they have continued to reap plentiful crops every year for several years past." This kind of land, says the author, which six years ago would not have sold for a quarter of a dollar an acre, is now reckoned cheap at ten dollars per acre.

The very rapid progress towards plenty and improvement, which is observable in

the Genesee country, must be highly grateful to the feelings of every man who has a spark of philanthropy in his bosom: and we are indebted to Mr. Williamson for diverting our thoughts from the complicated horrors and barbarities of war, to so pleasing a subject of contemplation.

#### BIOGRAPHY.

Dr. JEREMY BELKNAP was a divine of considerable eminence and respectability on the other side of the Atlantic; he wrote a history of New Hampshire, and afterwards, indulging his taste for ancient research, published a volume of "American Biography, or a Historical Account of those Persons who have been distinguished in America, as Adventurers, Divines, Warriors, Authors, and other remarkable Characters, comprehending a recital of the Events connected with their Lives and Actions." A second volume has lately made its appearance; the author had just prepared it for the press when his labors were terminated by death. The first volume of this work opens with a preliminary dissertation on the "circumnavigation of Africa by the ancients, and its probable consequence, the population of some part of America." This dissertation is followed by a chronological detail of adventures and discoveries made by the European natives in America, before the establishment of the Council of Plymouth in 1620. The body of the work contains the biographical sketch of thirty-one different personages, some of whom do not seem entitled to have been placed on the list from any peculiar publicity or eminence in their characters; still, however, the narrative of their lives has given birth to the relation of some historical events which makes the article at once amusing and instructive.

"Memoirs of Major General HEATH, containing Anecdotes, Details of Skirmishes, and other Military Events, during the American War, written by himself." Major General Heath understands the use of a sword better than he does the use of a pen: he may be a very good officer, but his pretensions are very humble as an author. Notwithstanding the numerous opportunities which a person who sustained so high a rank during almost the whole of the American war enjoyed of relating many curious and interesting anecdotes to which he must have been an eyewitness, Major Gen. Heath has given us a mere diary of events from month to month, from day to day, without judgment and without discrimination. The work moreover betrays many marks of egotism.

Mr. ABIEL HOLMES, A.M. has pub-

lished "The Life of Ezra Stiles, D. D. L. L. D. President of Yale College, &c. &c." President Stiles, a man so distinguished for his moral and intellectual acquirements, has here found a biographer in every respect qualified for the task of recording his character. Mr. Holmes was closely connected with the subject of his biography, and had the additional advantage of possessing the whole of his manuscripts: many materials are thus furnished for a more faithful delineation of his character than could have been collected by any other means; and the work is altogether valuable as exhibiting an interesting picture of piety and benevolence, of industry, learning, and docility.

#### DIVINITY.

Mr. NATHAN STRONG, pastor of the North Presbyterian church in Hartford, has published a volume of "Sermons on various Subjects, Doctrinal, Experimental, and Practical." They are not remarkable for originality of thought or purity of diction: they contain some strong reasoning however in defence of the author's peculiar religious tenets, and breathe a spirit of piety and goodness.

The "Sermons of Dr. SAMUEL STANHOPE SMITH, President of the College of New Jersey," are professedly decorated with all the flowers of oratory which the reverend writer could collect: the colors of some are beautiful and delicate, of others flaring and obtrusive; the effect of the whole is a sort of gaudiness which it is presumed will not generally please. The author has taken for his model in these compositions the French preachers who flourished at the close of the last and beginning of the present century; it would be flattery however, to say, that he equals them in the pathos and fervor of his style: there is something meretricious in the ornaments of the American preacher which injures their effect, and his animation seems as often to be the effect of study as to flow spontaneously from the heart. It ought to be noticed, however, that these discourses are intended as a sort of experiment: those moral and religious truths which are of most importance to mankind, have by repetition become so familiar to our ears, that it was thought necessary, in order to secure attention, to give them the grace of novelty, "and to add the decent and lawful embellishment of art to the simplicity of the Gospel." The subjects which Dr. Smith has chosen are generally of high import, and though he does not often attempt profound reasoning, his matter is

far from being destitute of instruction and good sense.

Dr. DWIGHT has exhibited "The Nature and Danger of Infidel Philosophy, in Two Discourses, addressed to the Candidates for the Baccalaureate in Yale College." In these discourses the Dr. appears to be most sincerely interested in the temporal and eternal welfare of those to whom he addresses them, and of course they must have been received with gratitude and attention. Mr. J. M. MASON has addressed some "Letters on Frequent Communion" to the Members of the Associate-Reformed Church of North America. It seems to have been the custom in most of those churches, with which the respectable author of this work has been connected, not to administer the Lord's Supper more than once, or at most twice in the year; and the administration is usually preceded by a fast, and followed by a thanksgiving day. The object of Mr. Mason, in these sensible letters, is to recommend a frequency of the Communion, and that the holy ceremony should not be encumbered with the appendages of a thanksgiving and a fast-day. "The Importance of Family Religion," has been illustrated in a plain and sensible "Sermon, by ALEX. PROUDFIT, A.M. Pastor of the Associate Reformed Congregation in Salem, State of New York." A few other single Sermons have been published; one by Dr. THATCHER, delivered at the First Church of Boston, April 6th, 1798, at the interment of the Reverend Dr. Clarke, who was seized on the preceding Sunday with an apoplectic fit, as he was preaching to his congregation. Two have also appeared, one by Mr. THORNTON KIRKLAND, and one by Dr. LINN, on the National Fast (May 9th, 1798,) appointed by the President of the United States. Dr. LIVINGSTON and Dr. M'KNIGHT, each published the "Sermon" which he delivered to the New York Missionary Society. To these are added a Charge given to the first Missionary, Dr. Rodgers; the Instructions to Missionaries, and the Report of the Directors. This is altogether a most interesting publication: we know that the society who are now engaged in attempting to propagate the gospel among Indian savages, have neither for their object the spirit of conquest nor of gain; they are actuated by the most humane and disinterested motives, and the instruction which they give to the Missionaries evinces much sagacity, caution, and philanthropy.

## MISCELLANIES.

A fourth volume has been published of the "Transactions of the American Philosophical Society held at Philadelphia, for promoting useful Knowledge." We are truly happy to view the labors of this society, and to remark that, far from fainting, they every day grow stronger and more ardent in the pursuit of knowledge. In the present volume are 76 essays on various subjects, but chiefly on those of a physical and mathematical nature. Dr. BUSHNEL is the author of one (which it is to be feared will excite too much attention) "On the General Principles and Construction of a Submarine Vessel." The sole object of this invention is a warlike one! Several experiments have been tried with this secret engine of destruction, which give reason to apprehend that it may be carried to a pitch of fatal improvement.

"Essays and Notes on Husbandry and Rural Affairs, by J. B. BORDLEY." The vast extent of fertile soil which America contains, and the difficulty so commonly lamented of procuring hands for cultivation, loudly call for attention to agricultural concerns: it is but within a few years that agriculture has been *planned* in our own country, where the varieties of soil and climate present no difficulties comparable with those which must arise from the infinite diversity of them on the continent of America, where the rude state of agriculture has been constantly remarked by European travellers. Mr. Bordley has called the attention of his countrymen to this very important subject; and though his volume presents but little novelty to us who have advanced so many steps before our transatlantic brethren; yet must it be considered by them, as it really and intrinsically is, a very valuable work. The present publication consists of essays, written at different times, and of various experiments which the author has made: there is of course but little arrangement, yet the whole bears evident marks of intelligence and good sense.

The 4th of July is the anniversary of American Independence; that most glorious event is commemorated throughout the United States with a degree of triumph, solemnity, and thanksgiving, highly appropriate to the occasion. It seems, that in the various towns and villages an orator is solicited by the inhabitants to celebrate the achievements and revive the unconquerable spirit of their ancestors;

these orations are afterwards, many of them published; and though they cannot be supposed to embrace much collateral matter, or to differ very materially from each other, still the publication of them, as a test of their reception by various and very numerous audiences, is grateful to the friends of freedom. It is to be remarked, that almost all the published orations endeavour to excite a strong jealousy against the ruling powers of France: they dwell particularly on the present condition of America in relation to that country, and with very few exceptions, breathe hatred of its politics, and contempt of its philosophy.

It will be sufficient to enumerate a few of these. Dr. SAMUEL L. MITCHILL's "Address to the City of New York on the twenty-third anniversary of American Independence," is an admonitory discourse of much merit. The author enlarges to his audience on the characteristic traits of republican governments—the virtues and the vices by which they are commonly distinguished, and consequently recommends the encouragement of the former and the repression of the latter. Mr. LEWIS, a tutor of Yale College, has published an Oration on the same patriotic festival; as have Mr. BROWN of Hartford, Mr. QUINCY of Boston, Mr. DAGGET, of New Haven, Mr. LOVELL, jun. of Boston, &c. &c. &c.

To the sacred memory of George Washington, the founder and the father of his country, many a tribute of eloquence has been paid: the emulation is honorable, who shall best describe the character and record the virtues of that great man, "over whose tomb," it has been elegantly observed, "the spell of party is dissolved; the conflicts of opposing politicians are suspended, and the American people with one heart, and with all the ardor of filial affection and gratitude crowd around to do honor to his ashes." Governor MORRIS has published, at the request of the Corporation of the City of New York, the "Oration," which, also by their request, he delivered on the death of General Washington. The author, from his knowledge of numerous scenes in which Washington was engaged, was well qualified to sketch the hero in various attitudes, and this may unquestionably be considered as the most animated and polished composition of any which have appeared. If it has any fault, it is the too obvious appearance of being labored: there is too much poetry for the solemn

and

and pathetic eloquence which the subject demanded. This cannot be said of the "Funeral Oration prepared and delivered at the request of Congress," on the same occasion, by Major Gen. HENRY LEE, who in relating the principal events in the life of his fellow-soldier, has never deviated from the sobriety and naked veracity of narrative. It is impossible to enumerate one-twentieth part of the funeral eulogies which have been pronounced over the grave of the late President; we cannot, however, omit noticing two which are particularly appropriate; the one by JEDEDIAH MORSE, to which is prefixed an Account of the Proceedings of the Town of Charlestown on the melancholy Occasion by JOSIAH BARTLETT, Esq. and the other by WM. P. BEERS, Esq. pronounced before the Citizens of Albany.

Mr. NOAH WEBSTER, a gentleman already known as a philologist and grammarian, has published, in two octavo volumes, "A Brief History of Epidemic and Pestilential Diseases; with the principal Phænomena of the Physical World which precede and accompany them; and Observations deduced from the Facts stated." Mr. Webster, after enumerating the various theories which have been adopted by philosophers and physicians respecting pestilence, deduces from this variety, that the subject is not at present understood, and perhaps that it never will be. He states what information respecting epidemic diseases could be collected from Plutarch, Livy, Dionysius, &c. and thus illustrates his own opinion relative to the connection which subsists between pestilence and convulsions of the elements: he says, "it will be found, as we proceed with this history, that most of such extraordinary seasons and unusual concurrence of great agitations in nature happen during volcanic eruptions, and the approach of comets to the solar system, of which this globe is a part." And elsewhere he observes, "it will be found invariably true in every period of the world, that the violence and extent of the plague has been nearly proportioned to the number and violence of the following phænomena, earthquakes, eruptions of volcanos, meteors, tempests, inundations." This work contains some curious matter; but the author's dogmatism and credulity depreciate its value. It has been reprinted in London.

Dr. BENJ. SMITH BARTON, whose name we have already had occasion to mention in this Retrospect, is one of those

acute and persevering naturalists from whom America may expect an extensive and minute investigation of her animal and vegetable productions. He has just published the first part of what he modestly entitles "Fragments of the Natural History of Pennsylvania," dedicated to the Linnaean Society, of which Dr. Barton is a member. This first part of a work which, if the Dr. enjoys that portion of health, leisure, and encouragement which is sincerely to be wished for, will be most comprehensive in its execution, is confined to ornithology: it is divided into three sections, consisting of TABLES; in the first of which is exhibited the *spring and summer birds of passage*; in the second the *autumnal and winter birds of passage*; and in the third, the *resident birds of Pennsylvania*. The first and second sections are divided into five columns, which successively exhibit the day of the month when the birds of the second column were first seen in the vicinity of Philadelphia; and the second column the scientific names of Linnaeus; the third, the English scientific and provincial names; the fourth marks the progress of vegetation; and the fifth and last column contains miscellaneous observations. The introduction, consisting of eighteen pages, contains many useful facts, hints, and observations on the manners of birds, and particularly on their migration. Our readers will not be displeased if we insert the following list of publications by the same author: "Memoir on the Fascinating Faculty of Serpents, (1797)." "Collections for an Essay towards a Materia Medica of the United States." (1798). "New Views of the Origin of the Tribes and Nations of America." (1798). Besides many interesting papers to be found in the Transactions of the Philosophical Society of Pennsylvania.

Dr. BARTON, we understand, is moreover engaged in the composition of a work on the *Instinct of Animals*; *A Tour through the Western Parts of New York*; "A Memoir on the Bronchocela or Goitres, as observed in the State of New York;" "A Geographical View of the Trees and Shrubs of North America;" "A Memoir on that destructive Insect called the Hessian Fly;" and an extensive work on the Vegetables of Pennsylvania and the adjoining States.

The last work which we have to mention in our present Sketch of American Literature, is a Periodical Publication yet in its infancy, entitled "The Monthly Magazine:" Its contents are "Original Com-

Communications; American Review; Republication of Foreign Works; Selections; and Poetry." The original communications are, as they must be in every similar work, of very unequal merit; there are many admitted into the present, which we think are puerile and meagre. The critical part of the publication seems to be the best; we are principally indebted to it for the materials of the present article, and we wish they had been more abundantly furnished. To unite a Magazine and a Review, has sometimes been attempted in this country, but never with any tolerable success: American publications indeed are so few, that it was perhaps apprehended they would hardly support a regular periodical review; if miscellaneous matter, however, must occasionally be inserted, let it be subordinate; the critical portion should on no account, as it very evidently is in the volume before us, be cramped and confined by matter of very inferior merit. A place is allotted in the American Review to "Selections" truly, from foreign works, chiefly English: this betrays a scantiness of contributions which augurs

not well, and yet we are persuaded that the work is supported by some gentlemen of high literary attainments. Why not omit this degrading portion, and allow scope, large, if not unlimited, for the exercise of criticism? The following is a list of foreign works republished in America and noticed in the first eight numbers of the Monthly Magazine; with it we shall at present close our account of its Literature, "St. Pierre's Studies of Nature," "Dr. Witsius' Economy of the Covenants," "Mosheim's Ecclesiastical History," The fourth volume of Dr. Robertson's "History of America," Count Rumford's "Essays," An "Encyclopædia" in eighteen volumes quarto, Malham's "Naval Gazetteer," Southey's "Joan of Arc," and "Poems," Bishop Berkeley's "Adventures of Signor Gudentio di Lucca," and two Translations of Kotzebue's "Count of Burgundy;" one by Miss Plumptre, and one by Mr. Charles Smith of New-York.

We shall continue and probably extend this account of American Literature in our future Supplements.

\* Probably reprinted from the Scotch.

## FRENCH LITERATURE.

### NATURAL PHILOSOPHY AND BOTANY.

"Renouvelemens Periodiques des Continens terrestres," &c.—Of the Periodical Renovation of the Terrestrial Continents; by LOUIS BERTRAND, Emeritus Professor of the Academy of Geneva, and Member of that of the Sciences and Belles Lettres of Berlin, 1 vol. 8vo.

"This work," says M. Bertrand, "is destined for the use of those, who are pleased to ascend from effects to causes: they will here behold a multitude of facts presented in review before them; selected for the most part from the travels of the celebrated Saussure, in the Alps." The author considers the earth as composed of *strata*, formed from the *residuum* of vegetables of all kinds, during the interval between the different inundations that have occurred; for, according to his system, the whole earth has been covered successively with water.

He attempts to refute the theory of Leibnitz, relative to the causes that have led to the present state of our planet; he also discusses the opinions of Buffon, Saussure and Deluc, concerning the manner

in which the waters have receded from the land, and concludes that it has been at once sudden and violent.

The present state of the Alps, enables him to conceive a new system relative to the formation of continents, and he also enters into mineralogical details, concerning different species of stone.

After combating the opinion of Deluc, that the continents tend to a permanent, which will be the last and best state, the author concludes, from the *phenomena* produced by the loadstone, that the earth is a hollow sphere, and he explains its composition and motions.

The above sketch is sufficient to evince that this work is calculated for the learned alone; and the philosopher and mineralogist will be at no loss to discover that it abounds with ideas worthy of being attended to.

"Manuel Economique des Plantes," &c. An Economical Manual of Plants, or an Account of all the Plants that are useful in the Arts, by J. P. BUCHOTZ, Author of several Medical and Veterinary works, &c. 1 vol. 8vo. 374 p.

In this manual, the author has mentioned

tioned several plants calculated for being converted into paper, instead of rags; and others that may serve as substitutes for bark. He has also given two dissertations by Linnæus, one on an economical flora, and another on the utility of mosses. This work has attained some celebrity, and is adapted to a variety of useful purposes.

"Tableau Methodique du Cours d'Histoire Naturelle," &c. A Methodical Description of a Course of Natural History, drawn up for the Use of the Pupils belonging to the central School of the Department of Pas-de-Calais, established at Boulogne sur mer; by J. PICHON, Professor of Natural History in the above School, Member of the Society of Agriculture and Arts at Boulogne sur mer; a Correspondent of various Societies, &c. 8vo. 1799. This little work contains a description of all the natural substances indigenous to the department of Pas-de-Calais; and also an account of all the foreign productions treated of in the central school.

*La Botanique pour les Dames.* "Botany for Ladies :" by Dr. A. J. G. C. BATSCHE, Professor at Jena, Weimar. Dr. Batsch has borrowed nearly the whole of this work from Curtis's Botanical Magazine. It consists of an 8vo volume, with 100 coloured plates; the text is French and German.

#### VOYAGES AND TRAVELS.

"Voyage de Dimo et Nicolo Stephanopoli en Grèce," &c. The Travels of Dimo and Nicolo Stephanopoli in Greece, during the years V. and VI. (1797 and 1798); in Consequence of two Missions: one on the Part of the French Government, and the other in Consequence of Instructions from General Bonaparte, drawn up by one of the Professors of the Prytaneum, with engravings of Figures, Plans and Views, taken-on the Spot, 2 vols. 8vo. Printed at Paris, VIII. Year (1799), and imported by De Boissé.

We are informed in the preface, that modern travellers have taken very little pains to make themselves acquainted with Greece. They have never deigned to visit Cerigo, as if it were possible that there should be nothing remarkable in a spot where Venus was once worshipped. If we are to give credit to them, Maina is only peopled with ferocious and inhospitable robbers; and they confound the inhabitants of Cape Matapan called Portecailloites, with the other Mainotes, who still retain their patriarchial manners, and consequently the virtues of the Homeric age.

It was in the power, we are told, of Greeks alone, in consequence of their knowledge of the customs and manners of their country, to dissipate these errors, and fill up the chasms in the history of modern Greece. This is the task, which Dimo and Nicolo Stephanopoli have imposed upon themselves, and their account fills the two volumes now before us.

Dimo Stephanopoli set out from Paris, on the 2d Floreal, of the fifth year (1797) accompanied by one of his friends, and arrived soon after at Leghorn, whence he sent for three of his nephews from Corsica. With these he visited Venice, then sailed for Rovigno, and was in danger of being put to death by a body of Sclavonians, whom the French had banished from the Adriatic. At Sebbenicco, they were also on the point of being massacred, and at Lesina, Dimo was seized and imprisoned. He was released however from captivity, by the good bishop of Lesina, who ransomed him from the Sclavonians, after which he immediately repaired to Italy, and at Milan had a conference with Bonaparte, who employed him on a mission to Albania and the Morea. He describes the style in which that victorious general then lived, as simple in the extreme, and particularly remarks the toast given after dinner, "to the re-establishment of a republic in Greece!" He found Cephalonia in the possession of the French, assisted in planting the tree of liberty in the capital, and beheld, no doubt with ecstasy, the four following sentences, one of which was inscribed on each side of the barrier that enclosed the emblem of freedom:

"L'amore alla patria,  
"L'odio ai privileggi,  
"Sono le basi della democrazia."

Ai Francesi, vindici  
Dell' umanità,  
Cefalonia riconoscente."

La reunione e la fratellanza  
Di tutti i cittadini  
Formando la forza e la tranquillità  
Della Repubblica!

"Preferire il ben generale  
Al proprio,  
E la prima virtù  
Del Republicano."

After the ceremony was finished, all the nobles threw their armorial bearings, their parchments, their robes and their large bushy wigs into the flames!

After a residence of a few days, our traveller set out for Zante, and visited Cerigo,

Cerigo, the antiquities of which he describes. Stephanopoli thence repaired to Potamos, in the neighbourhood of which he discovered an antient arcade with a Greek inscription; entered the wood, formerly sacred to the Goddess of Love; and breakfasted on a stone bearing a representation of Venus, in the act of crowning two young lovers.

A few hours sail, brought him to the port of Marathonice, where he landed; and was hospitably received by the Mainotes, to one of whom he affirmed, "that Bonaparte, after fourteen battles, and as many victories, was at that moment negotiating peace under the walls of Vienna!" He at the same time presented a letter to one of the Beys, addressed "to the chief of the free people of Mainotes;" but as this personage did not understand the French language, Dimo immediately translated it into modern Greek, and it was found to contain many handsome compliments to the descendants of the Spartans. After visiting all the antiquities in the neighbourhood, and copying every inscription, worthy of being particularized, Stephanopoli inquired into the state of morals, and found that these consisted less in precepts than examples: in the course of his researches, he discovered a kind of moral and political catechism, which, in point of laconism at least, is worthy of the ancient Spartans. Here follows a translation of a few of the questions with their answers:

*The Master.*

What are you?

*The Disciple.*

A free creature.

*The Master.*

On what do you found your liberty?

*The Disciple.*

On the remembrance of my ancestors.

*The Master.*

Who were your ancestors?

*The Disciple.*

The Spartans.

*The Master.*

The Spartans were not free, for they had a king for their master, and Helots for their slaves.

*The Disciple.*

The kings of Sparta were only simple generals, who might have been degraded in consequence of the most trifling suspicion, and were obliged to act conformably to the laws: as to the Helots, their slavery was not a disgrace to the Spartans, but merely to those who governed them.

*The Master.*

What are the duties of a Mainote?

*The Disciple.*

To do good to all, and harm to no one.

*The Master.*

Have they no particular obligations to fulfil?

*The Disciple.*

Five. The first is, to respect and assist old age; the second, to love and sacrifice every thing for our parents; the third, to be slow in contracting, and faithful in fulfilling obligations; the fourth, to esteem married men, that we ourselves may be esteemed in our turn; to regard their wives as inviolable, and their daughters as sacred; the fifth is, to preserve that liberty which we have derived from our ancestors unaltered, and to defend it at the peril of our lives.

After a considerable stay among the Mainotes, our traveller returned to Zante, and then visited Corfou, whence he sailed for Italy, and delivered all the information he had been able to obtain, to his patron General Bonaparte.

"*Voyages de la Perse, dans l'Inde, & du Bengal en Perse,*" &c. Travels from Persia to India, and from Bengal into Persia, with an Account of the Revolutions of Persia, and a Historical Memoir relative to Persepolis. By L. LANGLES, 3 vols. Paris.

The first volume of this work contains an account of a journey from India to Mecca, by Abdoul-Kerym, a noble Kachmyrian in the service of Nadir-Châh, better known in Europe by the name of Thomas Kouli Khan. This was originally translated into English by Mr. Gladwin, and is chiefly valuable on account of the geographical remarks of the author, and the notes of the learned Langles. The second volume includes the details of a journey from Persia to India during the years 1442, 1443, and 1444, by A'boul-Ulrizaq, ambassador from Châh-Rokh, fourth son of Timour, (Tamerlane,) to the King of Bisnagar. This is translated from a Persian manuscript, No. 106, ato. preserved in the French national library. The author was almoner to Châh-Rokh, and, besides the present, has composed the History of Tamerlane, and some other works. Notwithstanding the bigotry of this Mussulman, this portion of his writings contains much useful information. The third volume consists of a translation of Franklin's journey from Bengal. In that part of it which treats of Persepolis, Langles takes occasion to assert, that this once celebrated city was not destroyed by Alexander, as has been usually supposed; he also gives it as his opinion, that

the magnificent palace called *Tchèchbel-Ninâr*, or the forty columns, was not burnt to the ground, but is indebted to the ravages of time, and the effects of frequent earthquakes, for its present ruinous state. It is the opinion of the celebrated translator, that many valuable remains of antiquity might be discovered here, were proper measures taken for that purpose.

"*Voyage pittoresque de la Syrie*," &c. A pictorial Journey through Syria, Phœnicia, Palestine, and Lower Egypt; by C. CASSAS, No. II.

This is a periodical work of considerable celebrity, the present number of which contains the six following plates, which are admirably executed:

1. A view of the Port of Antioch, called Medina, (*Bab-el-Medynah*,) styled formerly by the Arabians *Arbâkyeb*.

2. The remains of an ancient Sarco-phagus, on the road leading from Beryte to Sidon.

3. A general view of Seide, formerly termed *Sidon*, and which the Arabs at present call *Sfeïda*.

4. A view of Jerusalem, with the Holy Sepulchre, &c.

5. Two plans of the sepulchral Monuments of the Kings of Judæa.

And, 6. A third of the same.

"*Voyage par le Cap de Bonne-Espérance à Batavia*," &c. A Voyage to Batavia and Bengal by the Cape of Good Hope, in 1768—69—70—and 71. By J. F. Stavorinus, Commodore of a Squadron in the Service of the Batavian Republic; with Observations on the Navigation and Commerce of these Countries, as well as the Characters, the Manners, and the Religion of the People who inhabit them. Translated from the Dutch by H. J. JANSEN, 8vo. with 3 Plates.

This is a translation of Stavorinus's first voyage only: the whole of the work has already appeared in English. Some parts of the narrative are interesting, but in the department of natural history he is deemed incorrect.

"*Voyage à Canton*," &c. A Voyage to Canton, the Capital of the Province of the same Name, in China, by Gorée, the Cape of Good Hope, and the Isles of France and Re-Union; to which are added, Observations on the Voyages to China by Lord Macartney and Citizen Van-Braam, with a Survey of the Arts and Acquisitions of the Indians and Chinese. By Citizen CHARPENTIER COSSEIGNY, Ex-Engineer.

The author tells us, in his preface, "that every thing relative to the internal

situation of China, is entitled to the notice and attention of the public. "I have been eager," adds he, "to peruse the accounts of the English and Dutch embassies to the Emperor; and much praise ought to be bestowed on the original editors as well as the translators: but I cannot refrain from observing that these two works appear to me to be incomplete in many particulars, destitute of exactness in some, and faulty in not a few; as their authors have not collected that degree of information relative to the arts and legislation of the Chinese, which circumstances had enabled them to obtain. In short, they have entirely neglected to make us acquainted with the spirit of their laws, which are entirely opposite to our customs and our principles."

"It is these considerations," adds he, "which have determined me to lay my observations on the two works quoted above, before the public. They are preceded by an account of a voyage to China, which will convey an idea of the manners of the Chinese, of their commerce with the Europeans, and, in short, with all the productions of that famous country. I have also noticed the productions of the Cape of Good Hope, which I visited twice. My idea of this subject is different from that of the generality of travellers, for that colony does not appear to me of so much consequence as has been asserted. I consider it merely as a place of refreshment for vessels destined to the Indies, or those returning thence: there is undoubtedly a great deal in this, but it constitutes the whole of its importance.

"It is far otherwise with the Isle of France, which unites all the advantages attached to a numerous population, a fertile soil calculated for the culture of exotic productions, and an admirable situation, being placed in the very centre of the Indian seas; let it not be forgotten also, that, in addition to these benefits, it possesses two good harbours. In respect to this precious colony, I have indulged freely in my remarks, as its importance is not sufficiently appreciated.

"After this follows my sketch of the Indian and Chinese arts, relative to which I have obtained information in the course of my various voyages; but it is still incomplete, as the subject requires further inquiry and examination."

It will appear from the above extract, that one of the principal objects of the present work, is to criticise the voyages of Lord Macartney and Mynheer Van-Braam; this is coupled with the political

aim of augmenting the importance of the Isle of France in the opinion of the public, and that of lessening the estimation of the Cape of Good Hope.

It is but fair to acknowledge, that Cosigny has alluded to the works of his predecessors in a very liberal manner, and been more eager to obviate mistakes, than to blame what has been said by them. His remarks on the customs and productions of China, contain some interesting information relative to botany and chemistry.

#### MEDICINE.

“Dissertation sur les Fièvres pernicieuses,” &c. A Dissertation on pernicious, or Ataxical-Intermittent Fevers; by J. L. ALIBERT, Physician, and Member of several learned Societies. Paris, 1800.

Fevers of this kind have been usually divided into seven different classes, to these the present author has added an eighth, to which he has affixed the title of *Delirum*, because this word characterises the symptoms. His observations on this species have been made at the national hospital of the *Salpêtrière*.

The great merit of the present work consists in its perspicuity and arrangement.

As it is from an appreciation of the patient's strength that the physician draws his deductions, it has been suggested to apply this principle to the different orders of fevers, in the following manner:

“In febre inflammatoria seu synocho simplici (angeio-tenica) *Oppressio virium*. — In febre biliosa seu ardente (meningo-gastrica) *Fractura virium*. — In febre pituitosa seu morbo mucoso (adeno-meningea) *Languor virium*. — In febre putrida (adynamica) *Prostratio virium*. — In febris malignis seu atactis, *Ataxia virium*. — In febre pestilentiali (adeno-nervosa) *Syderatio virium*

“Dictionnaire de la Conservation de l'Homme,” &c. A Dictionary calculated for the Preservation of Man; by L. C. H. MACQUART, Physician, of Paris, formerly Physician to the Marine, Member of the Societies of Medicine, and of Natural History of Paris, &c. 2 vols. 8vo.

In this work the author has endeavoured to concentrate every thing worthy of being known, relative to air, aliments, cloathing, habitations, exercise, repose, sleep, secretions, excretions, &c. &c. Learned men, artists, soldiers and sailors, will all find proper directions for the preservation of their health, under their respective articles. The author has already distinguished himself by several works of merit, and particularly as one of the co-operators in the *Encyclopædia*.

“Medicine, Preservative et Curative, Generale et Particuliere,” &c. Medicine, Preservative and Curative, both General and Particular; or a Treatise on Hygæa, and Practical Medicine, for the Use of young Physicians, as well as all who are desirous of preserving their own Health. By N. F. ROUGNON, formerly Professor of Medicine at Besançon. 2 vols. 8vo.

This work on medicine is the fruit of fifty years labor, on the part of professor Rougnon, during his residence in the department formerly designated by the appellation of *Franche Comté*. The style is far from being correct, yet the method adopted by him is simple and perspicuous, each malady being treated in a historical manner, and all the observations of the antients and moderns added to those resulting from his own experience. He has also taken care to begin with the most simple diseases, so that the knowledge of those first treated of naturally leads to and serves to illustrate others of a more complex nature. The author is extremely anxious to prove by an exposition of the fundamental principles of the healing art, that so far from being *conjectural* as its detractors have maintained, it is a science to be depended upon, and is equally powerful and certain in its effects!

“Nosographie Philosophique, ou la Méthode de l'Analyse appliquée à la Medicine,” &c. Philosophical Nosography, or the Method of Analysis applied to Medicine; by P. H. PINEL, Physician to the National Hospital of the *Salpêtrière*, and Professor in the Medical School of Paris. 2 vols. 8vo. Paris.

The system of analysis introduced into philosophy by Locke and Condillac, has of late years been adopted with great advantage, in every branch of knowledge. This is the mode adopted by Pinel in the present work, throughout which he proves himself a warm stickler for the doctrines of Hippocrates, in opposition to all innovators and innovations whatsoever. He also attacks the Brunonian theory with much animation, and blames Dr. Frank of Pavia for having declared himself a convert to that system.

#### NOVELS AND ROMANCES.

“Les Amans Vendéens,” &c. The Vendean Lovers by Citizen GOSSE, 2 vols. 12 mo. The incidents of this novel are founded on the late insurrections in La Vendée, and the miseries, bloodshed, and crimes, which disfigured and devastated that unhappy province, afford but too rich a subject for the pen of an ingenious writer. Emilia is the daughter of a rich proprietor

proprietor of Ancenis, who heartily approves of the revolution; in the hope that it will at length constitute the happiness, and confirm the prosperity, of his native country. He is represented however, as a liberal man, who sincerely detests the guilty excesses that have sprung out of it. Darcour her lover, on the contrary, is a young nobleman, living on the left bank of the Loire: He easily prevails on her parents to approve of his addresses; but at the very moment when the marriage is about to be solemnized, the neighbouring peasantry recur to arms, and, breaking out in open rebellion against the government, force him to become their leader. Affrighted at the probable catastrophe, both in respect to the insurgents and himself, he at first resists; but learning that his mother had been assassinated by the republicans, the desire of avenging her death gets the better of his prudence, and he attaches himself to the cause of the Vendéans. In the mean time, Ancenis is menaced by the royalists now every where in arms, and the admirer of Emilia, marches at the head of a formidable body of them, on purpose to seize on that place, while her sole surviving parent is appointed to command the armed force destined to defend it. This proves a most distressing circumstance to our heroine, and her misfortunes are not a little increased by the intelligence received soon after, that her father had wounded her lover, who would not defend himself against him. At length, after a variety of adventures, the young royalist and the female republican behold each other once more, and the story closes with the happiness of a pair formed for love, long separated by unforeseen accidents and at length unexpectedly reconciled and united to each other.

"Les Esprits de la Montagne," &c. The Spirits of the Mountain, or Annette and Frederick, a true story, translated from the German of F. H. Spiels, by A. MALTIERE, 1 vol. 12mo.

A true story concerning spirits! This appears a very equivocal title to a book; the fact however is, that every thing is very natural. A band of robbers, having taken possession of an ancient uninhabited castle in the midst of a German forest, find themselves in great danger of being discovered, in consequence of the visits of a peasant and his daughter, who repair thither frequently for the purpose of gathering herbs. In order therefore to avoid detection, they take advantage of a popular rumor purporting that the place is haunted, and accordingly recur to means

which the simple inhabitants deem supernatural. The whole concludes with the reformation of the leader of these depredators, and the marriage of the fair female peasant Annette, with her lover Frederick.

"Les cinq Voleurs de la Forêt Noire;" the five Robbers of the Black Forest 1 vol. 18mo. It is supposed that the title of this novel had an immediate reference to the late directory, who were five in number, and, if we believe their enemies, robbers also. The greater part of this volume consists of a dialogue between a captain of *banditti* and one of his prisoners, who endeavours in vain to persuade him that his present mode of life is equally offensive to God and man. At length however he is assailed in his retreat by a body of soldiers, who seize and deliver him up to the laws, in consequence of which he is sentenced to be hanged; and it is then, and then only, that he admits the life of a free-booter to be immoral! Being entirely destitute of narrative, which is the soul of this species of composition, the present work is of course dull and insipid.

"Zenobie, ou l'Héroïne d'Armenie," &c. Zenobia, or the Heroine of Armenia. This romance or poem in prose, breathes nothing but virtue, humanity, piety, and grandeur of mind. With respect to the morality indeed, it may be placed by the side of Telemachus; but it ought not to be omitted that the lessons it contains are neither so instructive nor so affecting, nor so universal in their application. The style is in general correct, but it is deficient in grace, and at times replete with affectation, as may be seen in the following passage. "Aurora, surrounded by lillies and by roses, wished to shed health and fragrance among mortals; but they were still subject to the empire of sleep, and therefore despised the gifts of the goddess, who reddening with shame precipitated herself towards the west!" This is not the ancient simplicity so admirably imitated by Fenelon. The subject of this romance is not well chosen; the personages brought upon the scene are far too numerous, and even the principal ones, such as "Rhadamiste," "Tiridate," and "Zenobie" inspire us with but little interest. Notwithstanding these defects, Zenobia is not destitute of merit. The author displays rich stores of imagination, and possesses a pen well calculated to describe virtues.

"Les Voyages de Rolando & de ses Compagnons," &c. The Travels of Rolando and his companions in various parts of the world; a work calculated to inspire young

young people with an idea of the geography, and natural history of every country. By L. F. JAUFFERT. 18mo. 72 pa. Every one is sensible of the delight which young people take in the perusal of books of voyages and travels; and it is upon this principle that Jauffert has undertaken the present work; which, while it amuses them with adventures, at the same time inspires a taste for geography and natural history. The author introduces an antiquary, as one of Rolando's companions, who describes the geography of the antients, thus mingling a knowledge of the past, with that of the present times.

"*Edouard et Arabelle*," &c. Edward and Arabeila, or the Pupil of Love and Innocence, a work extracted from the secret memoirs of two English families. By Citizen DESFORGES. 2 vol. 12 mo. The author of this novel has already distinguished himself by several dramatic compositions, particularly "*La Femme jalouse*," a comedy in five acts, written like some of the theatrical productions of our Dryden in verse. He has also presented the public with two other viz. "*Tom Jones à Londres*," and "*Tom Jones et Fellamar*," which have been frequently performed at the Italian theatre in Paris, where Desforges himself was formerly an actor. The present work is preceded by a "*Treatise on Romance*," in which the author has designated the various classes, and pointed out the masterpieces that have appeared in all the different kinds of composition. In respect to the plot of the present work, it is far too complicated for us to enter into the different details; it may not be unnecessary, however to state, that one of the principal personages is a cruel step-mother, who after murdering the former wife of her husband, endeavours to poison his son! The hero and heroine are Edward and Arabella, the latter of whom is rescued from a ravisher by her lover, when only nine years of age, and this ravisher proves to be her own cousin disguised like a negro! After a variety of improbable adventures, a marriage as usual ensues, and we are assured that a long interval of pleasure and delight awaits the happy pair.

"*Les Chevaliers de Lion*," &c. The Knights of the Lion, or a History of the Chivalry of the twelfth Century. Imitated from the German by Monsieur R. de ST. CH. 4 vols. 8vo. Berlin. These four volumes, as the title implies, are intended as an imitation of a German work of the same name, while the original itself is copied from the romance of "*Herman of Unna*." It is extremely difficult to ana-

lyse so many hundred pages of adventures, more especially when it is recollect that the personages here introduced are equal to the heroes of Ariosto. It may be necessary however to observe, that a few knights of Suabia had formed a society under the name of the *Lion*, intended to protect the widow and the orphan. It is the history of this society, from the period that the principal hero is received into it, until the destruction of both, that constitutes the narrative. This event is occasioned by the jealousy of another order of chivalry, which finds means by the introduction of certain *false breviers*, to effect the abolition and extinction of the whole. One of the chief events is the journey of the principal knights to the Holy Land, which of course produces a variety of great and unfortunate exploits. The *Chevaliers* never arrive in any country where the fame of their actions has not already preceded them, and they never attain a superior rank without facing dangers that would appal the stoutest soldier of the present day. In the original, the monks are treated as a despicable and unnecessary order; as the drones of society, who eat the honey they do not earn; but these circumstances are palliated here, and they are even mentioned with respect. The work itself, appears to have been written by some emigrant, who perhaps imagines that fanaticism and superstition are connected with his own cause.

#### THE DRAMA.

"*La Carosse Espagnol*," the Spanish Carriage. This is a little after-piece given at the *Théâtre de Vaudeville*; the plot is insignificant enough, but notwithstanding this, it has obtained great success on account of some of the songs, which were repeatedly called for. Here follows a specimen :

#### Air : Du Zephyr.

- " Agir,
- " C'est souffrir ;
- " S'attendrir,
- " C'est languir ;
- " Réfléchir,
- " C'est vieillir ;
- " Trop sentir,
- " C'est mourir.
- " Mais fuir
- " Et bannir
- " Le desir,
- " Pour saisir
- " A laisir
- " Le plaisir ;
- " C'est jouir." &c.

"*Théâtre de Schiller*," &c. Schiller's Théâtre, translated from the German by LAMARTELLIERE. member of several literary societies, 2 vols. 8vo. These 2 vols. contain

contain only three of Schiller's pieces, viz. "La Conjuration de Fiesque," "L'Amour et Intrigue," and "Don Carlos, Infant d'Espagne." The first of these which had before been adapted to the French taste, and even to French poetry, is about to be performed at the *Théâtre de la République*. The beauties arising from situation, the elevation of character, the fire of sentiment, the force of expression; in short, every thing that usually characterises and distinguishes the vigorous and original paintings of the author is to be found in this drama.

In his *Robbers*, he has exhibited a specimen of the monstrous excesses which a man of a sanguine temperament, and a bold character can commit, when forced by the injustice of his equals to shake off the yoke of social laws; in his *Fiesco* on the contrary, he presents us with a finished model of cunning and intrigue. This is not an ordinary conspirator whom Schiller has depicted; he is a young man possessed of great talents and surrounded by luxuries of every kind, whose mind is nevertheless occupied in preparing the most important events. "L'amour & Intrigue" (Love and Intrigue), on the other hand, presents the picture of a continual struggle between the ambition of an old courtier, and the love of a young man, devoted to his passions. A powerful interest, and the most critical situations, added to a profound knowledge of the human heart, constitute the merit, and have ensured the success of this piece in every theatre where it has been represented. As to the drama of *Don Carlos*, which is very entertaining in the closer, and susceptible of great effect on the stage, it was quoted as a master-piece even before it had been published, and no sooner was it read, than it was considered as entitled to the first rank among the dramatic works of Schiller. Along with poetry, far from being indifferent, we find such a degree of fidelity, that many persons affirm that it ought rather to be considered as a historical poem on the court of Philip II. than a work destined for the theatre. The portraits of that prince, and of Carlos, Elizabeth, the duke of Alva, and the marquis de Tossa, are all drawn by the hand of a master. The translation by C. Lamartelliére is well performed, but he frequently recurs to the same formulæ of style, and sometimes makes use of phrases that are neither justified by practice nor pleasing to the ear. It is also worthy of remark, that he regrets Schiller's having abandoned his dramatic career, whereas he might have ea-

sily learned, that this author has composed and published the history of Wallenstein in three separate *dramas*, which have been lately represented at Weimar with the greatest applause.

"Eteocles & Polynice, Tragédie en cinq actes," &c. Eteocles and Polynices, a tragedy in five acts, represented for the first time, on the 7th Brumaire, eighth year. Le Gouvé, a poet who has already acquired some reputation by *Les Souvenirs* and *La Melancolie*, is the avowed author of this drama. The subject, which is the memorable story of Oedipus and Jocasta, has been already treated by Euripedes; but the French author, notwithstanding this, has found means to add to his celebrity; in short, this is accounted one of the best tragedies of modern times. The amiable character of Polynices is developed in the following line addressed to the gods, immediately preceding the combat:

"Faites vaincre le chef qui rendra Thèbe heureuse!"

May that chief prove victorious who shall render Thebes happy!

On the other hand, the interested ambition of Eteocles is admirably expressed in this sentiment:

"Perisse, s'il le faut, Thèbe entière avec moi."

Let Thebes herself perish, if it be necessary, along with me!

The scene whence these two lines are taken consists of an interview between the rival brothers; some portions of it are borrowed from Euripedes, and if we are to believe several of the French critics, it is far superior to Racine! All the actors distinguished themselves during the representation, particularly Talma in a monologue, which he spoke with great effect; as did also Damas in the character of Polynices, and Manuel in that of Oedipus.

"Théâtre de Kotzebue," &c. The Theatre of Kotzebue, translated from the German, by Weiß, professor of German, at the Lyceum, and L. F. Jauffert, member of several literary societies. This translation appears in separate volumes. Two of these have already been published; the first contains *Misanthrope & Repentir*, and the second *La Reconciliation, ou Les Deux Frères*. These two dramas, each of which consists of five acts, have been received with great applause throughout Germany, &c. an imitation of the former has been represented more than a hundred times in Paris.

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## MISCELLANIES.

"*Eloge de Montaigne.*" The *Eloge de Montaigne*, by HENRIETTA BOURDIE VIOT. Montaigne is considered by his countrymen as the father of philosophy not only in France, but throughout Europe. He is accordingly asserted to be the first who threw off the trammels of the schools, and shook the credit of Aristotle. The present work is the production of an amiable female, who has already acquired great reputation in the republic of letters by her poetry, which is allowed to be replete with grace, wit, and elegance. The author remarks that but few have hitherto done justice to her hero, while several have criticised his works with great malignity after having robbed them of some of their finest ideas. "If indignation," says she, addressing herself to her readers, "could create orators as it has created poets, I could now transfuse into your minds those sentiments with which my own is animated." She then traces the hideous picture of the scholastic philosophy, and describes Montaigne advancing with the torch of reason to shed light in place of the darkness that reigned around. She depicts this great man, whose genius was capable of attaining the most sublime sciences, attaching himself to the most interesting portion of knowledge; that which leads to the improvement of the human species. She also describes him as employing all the resources of eloquence, and all the energy of talent, to induce us to love our duties, "leading us along by self love, to the love of virtue."

"*Ouvres de Freret, Secrétaire de l'Academie,*" &c. The Works of Freret, Secretary of the Academy of Inscriptions, and *Belles Lettres*, &c. 20 vols. 12mo. with a plate representing the battle at Thymbra between the armies of Cyrus and Croesus. Freret, the son of an attorney in Paris, was born in 1688, and at an early period of life evinced a decided predilection for literature, which soon became his ruling passion. He was admitted into the Academy of Sciences in 1714, and at his inauguration pronounced a discourse on the "origin of the French," which procured for him a lodging in the Bastile. All the writings of Freret consist of memoirs and dissertations for the Academy, with the exception of his "*Examen Critique des Apologistes de la Religion Chrétienne*," his "*Moisade*," and his "*Lettres de Thrasibule à Leucippe*." These three works are contained in the two last volumes of the edition now announced; the dissertations and memoirs occupy the

first eighteen. It is not to be denied, that this collection contains a prodigious mass of information; but it has been objected by the zealots of superstition that it displays too much of the spirit of *philosophy*.

*Lycée, ou Cours de Littérature Ancienne et Moderne, &c.* The Lyceum, or a Course of Antient and Modern Literature, by J. F. LAHARPE. 8 vol. 8vo. This important publication has been already noticed (see Vol. VIII. p. 1064), and having then given a cursory survey of antient literature, we shall now enter with the author on a short sketch of the poetical works of the moderns. This subject is introduced by a preliminary discourse "on the state of letters in Europe, from the Augustan age to the reign of Louis XIV." During this long period of barbarism, Laharpe exhibits a few enlightened men, and several fathers of the church shining amidst the darkness that surrounded them; Theodoric and Charlemagne making vain efforts to re-establish letters in France and Italy, three or four Spanish and Italian poets, and half a score philosophers and learned men of the north, announcing the return of knowledge. While alluding to the barbarism of past ages, he takes occasion to declaim against that of our own, which has destroyed in France so many institutions, and so many monuments useful to the arts and sciences.

*Of French Poetry before the Time of Corneille.* The *fabliaux*, the songs, the romances, the ballads, the *rondeau*, the *triolet*, &c. prepared the language for bolder efforts. Marot succeeded the Troubadours, and opened the way to Regnier and Malherbe, who soon caused Rosnard and the other French-Latin authors to be forgotten. Jodelle ought in some measure to be considered as the founder of the French Theatre. Garnier, whose strength was nearly equal, was succeeded by Mairet, the first that had a glimpse of the art of writing Tragedy. It was reserved, however, for Corneille to open the barrier, and Racine to follow, and perhaps to get before him in the race. The merits of Pradon, Rotrou, Duryer, Thomas Corneille, Campistron, Duché, and Lafosse, are next examined.

*Of Comedy.* Amidst the bad pieces of Thomas Corneille, Mairet, Desimares, Rotrou, Boisrobert, and D'Orville, the *Menteur* of the great Corneille, was the sole comedy, before the time of Moliere, calculated to please either men of worth or men of taste. Laharpe considers Moliere as a genius who has had many imitators,

tators, but few rivals. Quinault, Brûveis, and Palaprat, Baron, Campistron, Boursault, Regnard, Dufrény, Dancourt, Hauteroche, &c. enriched the French theatre with a variety of plays, more or less fortunate. Quinault followed another track, and became the creator of the Opera; a species of writing that procured him a distinguished reputation. Our author now comes to the Ode, which is immediately connected with the name of Rousseau, a poet who made so poor a figure in his epistles; next follow Satires and Boileau; then Fables and Tales with La Fontaine, Vergier, and Senécé. Mention is made of Legrais, and Deshoulieres more pure than him, but less poetical; Fontenelle too prosaic and too affected, but who acquired great reputation in pastoral poetry; and also of Chaulieu, the only one of that age for whom a just degree of esteem is still entertained.

"Anecdotes de Constantinople," &c. Anecdotes relative to Constantinople, and of the Lower Empire, from the Reign of Constantine, its Founder, to the taking of Constantinople by Mahomet II. and our own Times; containing an Account of the Origin, the Manners, the Customs, and the Usages of all the present European Nations, and also of all the Peculiarities of all the celebrated Nations, scattered over the Face of the Globe, &c. A work edited by J. B. NOUGARET, 5 vols. octavo. These five volumes constitute an abridgement of the 24 volumes of the History of the Lower Empire, by Le Beau, continued by C. Ameilhon, all the superfluous parts of that work being here omitted; fresh materials are also added from the works of Voltaire, de Tott, &c.

"Nouveau Dictionnaire Bibliographique Portatif," &c. A New Portable Bibliographical Dictionary, or an Essay on Universal Bibliography; containing the Indication of the best Works of all Kinds that have appeared in France; preceded by a new edition of the work entitled "Advice for collecting a small but choice Library. By N. L. M. DESSESSARTS; Printer and Bookseller. 1 vol. 8vo. This work will be of great service to such persons as cultivate letters, and are desirous of being directed in respect to the choice of books. The first part is written by Formeg, the perpetual Secretary of the Academy of Berlin: and the Dictionary not only contains an abridgement of the various publications mentioned in "La France Litteraire," but also a summary of the best foreign books.

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## PHILOSOPHY.

"Expériences sur le Galvanisme," &c. Experiments on Galvanism in general, and particularly on the Irritation of the Muscular Fibres, discovered by Frederick Alexander Humboldt; translated from the German, with Additions, by J. F. N. JADELOT, M. D. It is now about fifteen years since a professor of Bologna, called Dr. Galvani, by a series of incontestable experiments, first discovered a certain property in the nerves of animals, in consequence of which they became irritated by the application of metallic substances. Several correspondent facts induced him to presume a direct analogy, and perhaps a real identity between the cause of the electrical phænomena, and that of the phænomena in question. In consequence of this, he conferred on it the appellation of animal electricity. This expression appeared highly improper to those, who after repeating Galvani's experiments, could not be persuaded of the conformity between the phænomena he had remarked, and those produced by electricity. They accordingly substituted a new appellation, that of metallic irritation; but this also was deemed an insufficient expression, as soon as it was perceived that the contact of carbonaceous matter, or even of living organs could produce the same effects on the nerves as metals themselves. On this the name of *Galvanism* was adopted; and it presents the double advantage, of at once celebrating the fame of the philosopher to whom we are indebted for this important discovery, and of designating the phænomena, without indicating the cause. Humboldt, a learned inhabitant of Berlin, has published a collection of experiments made by himself; and his work, which is by far the most complete of any we are yet acquainted with on *Galvanism*, has been translated into French, and is now before us. "It would perhaps have been more wise," says the author, "to have multiplied my experiments during a succession of years in silence, than to have offered them at present to the public; but it is well known, that when discoveries are once published, they often become more fruitful, and consequently more useful in other hands, than in those of the inventor. I have been only anxious, therefore, to collect facts, and to exhibit them, with all the precision that such a business demands." These few words are sufficient to convey a just notion both of the work and the author, by affording an idea of the contents

tents of the one, and the intentions of the other. It is impossible as yet to form *Galvanism* into a perfect system, or even to deduce all its principles. The whole, at least so far as we are acquainted with it, may be reduced to a few principal positions, the consequences resulting from which appertain to futurity; some new facts and new experiments may at some other period throw light on the nature of that cause, on which depends the action of the nerves, and which consequently produces our motions and sensations. Humboldt's work contains a variety of experiments entirely original; it presents the reader with an analysis of all the numerous books hitherto published on *Galvanism*; it overturns many erroneous conceptions, and it exhibits a few modest conjectures on the causes of the *phænomena*, after having described the effects with exactness. The translator, C. Jadelot, has introduced order and method into the arrangement, and has preceded the whole with an account of a variety of experiments made by himself.

#### DIVINITY.

"*Sermons sur le Christianisme Moral,*" &c. Sermons on Moral Christianity; by J. L. A. DUMAS, Pastor of the Reformed Church at Dresden. The reverend author of this collection, has taken Zollfer, Blair and Romilly for his models; and like a good and honest man, carefully avoiding controversial subjects, has endeavoured only to promote the best interests of morality and true religion. Of the twenty sermons contained in this volume, the following are considered as the best: III. On Religion considered as essentially different from Superstition; IV. On Jesus, considered as a Model of Moral Perfection; VI. On Christianity considered as a Moral Religion; IX. On the Respect due to Ourselves; X. On Christian Intrepidity; XI. On the Respect due to every Man; and the XII. and XIII. On the Love of Truth and of our Duty.

#### ANTIQUITIES.

"*Remarques sur une Inscription Grecque, publiée à Aix, l'an VII de la République,*" &c. Remarks on a Greek Inscription published at Aix, 7th year of the French Republic, 4to. Aix 1799. St. Vincent, one of the judges of the parliament of Aix, and an antiquary of considerable celebrity, discovered a marble with a Greek inscription, in the house formerly inhabited by the famous Peiresc. On his father's death, which occurred

but a few months since, his son, who styles himself Citizen FAURIS, published not only the original inscription, but also translations in Latin and French, which were found among the papers bequeathed to him. As Spon, the Abbé Prevost, Anne de Villafon, Millin, &c. have been at great pains to interpret the passage in question, we shall here present it to the reader in Latin and English.

*Koilos, ego voco te, Theophile, non jam mor-talis,*

*Juvenis juvenibus eadem ætate similis  
Navigantium servatoribus Amyclæis Diis.*

*Navigat super fluctus maris navigans statim:  
Nunc autem, pietate parentum, fortitus hunc  
tomulum, liberor*

*Morbis et fatigatione et dolore et labore.*

*Hæc enim apud viventes hominum corpora  
habent acerba.*

*Apud mortuos autem simul congregata sunt  
Duplicia; quorum una pars quidem super  
terram errat,*

*Altera vero cum astris cælestibus choreas agit.  
Cujus exercitus ingressus sum, fortitus Deum  
ducem.*

The passenger invokes and interrogates Koilos, to whom he addresses himself as follows:

"I invoke thee, Koilos! young man beloved by the gods, thou who art no longer mortal, and who resemblest both in age and situation the Amyclean gods (Castor and Pollux), the saviours of navigators."

Koilos replies:

"I was formerly a navigator (like them) plowing amidst toil and difficulty, the waves of the ocean. Now that, in consequence of the piety of my parents, this tomb hath become my inheritance, I am delivered from disease, from fatigue, from grief and from trouble. While men reside among the living they are condemned to suffer all these. When they repair among the dead, they are divided into two troops, one of which being terrestrial wanders on earth; the other is admitted to the dances of the celestial bodies. It is into this celestial army that I have entered, being reunited to God who is their leader."

The French translation has already given rise to much criticism, and it appears far from improbable, that the interpretation of this epitaph will occasion still further controversy among the antiquaries on the Continent.

#### ARTS.

"*Notice sur la Manufacture Nationale des Gobelins,*" &c. A few Remarks relative to the National Manufactory of the Gobelins, by C. GUILLAUMOT, Architect, and Director of the Manufactory. In this little work the author gives an interesting account of one of these establishments of

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Colbert, of which even Louis XIV. was accustomed frequently to boast. He begins by stating a variety of hitherto unknown facts, relative to the origin and the foundation of the manufacture of the Gobelins, and then enters into a detail of its mechanism, which has been greatly improved since the time of the celebrated Vaucanson. Guillaumot remarks in one of the notes, that Marat, having conceived the barbarous design of annihilating this celebrated manufactory, stated to the Convention that the expense amounted to 300,000 *livres*; while the workmen, about 80 in number, and who with their families constitute a total of about 300 persons, actually cost no more to the government than 50,000 crowns.

It appears from this pamphlet, that the establishment is on the decline, and that upwards of eight months' pay is due to the workmen.

"Nouveau Théâtre d'Education," &c. The New Theatre of Education, intended as a Series to that of Madame de Genlis, by JAUFFRET, 2 vol. 12mo. This theatre is composed of twelve little dramas, and four detached scenes, which do not appear to be inferior to any productions of the same kind. The style is simple and correct.

"La Philosophie démasqué, &c." Philosophy Unmasked, and Philosophy Arranged, translated from the German of the celebrated Emanuel Kant, Professor of Philosophy at Koenigsberg, by D. LECRETAN, Professor of Philosophy at the Academy of Lausanne. This pamphlet by Kant is divided into two parts, one of which contains aphorisms relative to the false, while the other is filled with aphorisms relative to the true, philosophy; the whole concluding with some excellent advice to youth, concerning the errors to be avoided, and the road to be followed, in pursuit of truth. "It is my opinion," says the translator, in a very short preface, "that this version of Kant's work on philosophy may prove useful to my native country, by assisting to affix a just value on the writings, the motives, and the discoveries, of those who wish to acquire influence over the opinions of their contemporaries, and of posterity."

"Philosophie Entomologique," &c. Philosophical Entomology. A Work intended as an Introduction to the Study of Insects, to which is added, An Exposition of the Methods of Geoffroy, and Linnaeus, combined with the System of Fabricius, by J. FLOR. ST. AMANS, Professor of Natural History in the Central School of the Department of Loire and

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Garonne, and a Member of several Literary Societies. The author attempts in this work, to present his readers with the most curious particulars in the history of insects, not only in respect to themselves, but also in regard to their connexion with organized beings. St. Amans has accordingly followed the method pointed out by Linnaeus in his Philosophical Botany, which indeed is admirably fitted for this species of production. He has also called in the aid of the entomological works of that learned naturalist, as well as those of Geoffroy, and Fabricius. The observations are in general taken from Reaumur, and L'Encyclopédie Méthodique; many, however, appertain wholly to the author. He considers insects; 1st. On their extrication from the egg, or in the state of larvæ; 2d. When clothed in a membrane, more or less hard; in other words, while in the chrysalis state; and 3d. When, getting rid of this covering, they, in consequence of their last metamorphosis, become perfect insects. The principles laid down by Cit. St. A. in Philosophic Entomologique are contained in seventy-five distinct paragraphs. At the conclusion he gives an exposition of the methods of Geoffroy, Fabricius, and Linnaeus, as combined by Gmelin, and he follows Fabricius in every thing, the articles Bibliotheca, Dispositio, Nomina, Differentia, and Adumbrationes, excepted, which he has suppressed.

"Essai sur l'Art Oratoire," &c. An Essay on the Art of Oratory, by Citizen DROZ, Professor of Belles Lettres in the Central School of the Department of Doubs. The author informs us, that most of his ideas on the subject of eloquence have been borrowed from Aristotle, Cicero, Quintilian, D'Alembert, Marmontel, and Blair. Of all the moderns he allows one only to be a true orator: "Mirabeau," says he "was one of those phenomena, which but seldom astonish mankind, and I dare to assert that his glory will not be less conspicuous than that of the orators (Demosthenes and Cicero) of whom we are now speaking. France has no occasion to dread a rival to him, for a man like this—a man, whose equal has not been created by nature since the fall of the Roman Republic, will long remain in possession of the first seat in the temple of Fame."

"Traité Élémentaire d'Arithmetique," &c. An Elementary Treatise on Arithmetic, for the use of the Central Schools, 2d Edition, Revised and Augmented. This treatise has already been published,

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disquisitions on several parts of history. Prof. LUEDER in his economical principles professes himself a follower of Adam Smith, Stewart and Büsch. The whole is interspersed with many valuable hints taken from the most recent events, and accommodated very skilfully to the illustration of facts in the Greek and Roman history. Such is for instance the able parallel drawn between the *τραπεζαι* at Athens in the period of the 30 Tyrants, and the Jacobin clubs in modern France, p. 240. The partiality he shows against the Greek and Roman republics may be accounted for by the point of view in which he considers their history, as those republics did not much distinguish themselves for political economy.

"Louise, Rheingräfin zu Pfalz, geborne Freyherrin von Degenfeld. Eine wahre Geschichte. Von dem Verfasser des Lebens Friedrich S. von Schomberg, 3 volumes, 1799, 8vo. Leipzig, Göschen." Louisa Countess of Palatinate, born Baroness of Degenfeld. A true History.—A lively delineation of characters, plainness and elegance of composition, exact historical fidelity, and a series of events, which, through the diversity of our manners from those of former times, may seem romantic, render this biography highly interesting even to those who only read for their amusement.

"JOH. CHRIST. GATTERER's praktische Diplomatick. Gött. 1799, lar. 8vo. pp. 259." A posthumous work of a man who has highly deserved of history and all its subsidiary sciences. This work, valuable in itself, is the more so as the author has first opened the road, on which subsequent diplomats may proceed and fill up the deficiencies that may still be found, particularly in the catalogue of documents annexed to it.

The Seventh Volume of Panzer's *Annales Typographici ab Artis inventæ Origine ad Annum MD.* Nüremb. 1799, 4to. pp. 576, still exhibits strong proofs of the indefatigable diligence of the author, by which he has in so high a degree supplied, corrected and arranged the former works of Maittaire, Denis and others.

"MEUSEL's Leitfaden zur Geschichte der Gelehrsamkeit. Zweyte Abtheilung, 1799. Dritte Abth. 1800, pp. 840." Manual of the History of Learning. This complete and well-arranged work is now brought to a conclusion. Prof. MEUSEL, of the Prussian University of Erlangen, ranks very high among the German literati for his extensive knowledge of the bibliography, statistics and literature

of every age and country. The *Bibliotheca Historica*, 14 volumes of which are already published, and which is still to be continued, is the most useful repertory for history to be met with in any country. He has crowned his literary merits by these sketches of ancient and modern literature, a truly classical work, for the arrangement of its matter, and those striking and comprehensive views which only could be given by an author of infinite reading and possessed of true criticism.

#### GEOGRAPHY, TRAVELS, &c.

"Versuch einer systematischen Erdbeschreibung der entferntesten Weltheile, Afrika, Asien, Amerika und Süd-Indien; von D. PAUL. JAC-BRUNS." Essay of a Systematic Geography of the remotest Parts of the World, Africa, Asia, America and South India. Sechster Theil. Nürnb. 1799, pp. 392, 8vo. This volume, containing the description of Barbary, Madeira, and the Canary Islands, finishes a work which, notwithstanding some slight omissions, is, by well-arranged extracts from the best voyages through that part of the world, particularly useful and convenient. It may serve as a proper continuation of the well-known Büsching's Geography, and completes a work not to be equalled on this subject in any country.

"P. S. PALLAS Bemerkungen auf einer Reise in die südlichen Statthalter-schaften des Russischen Reichs, in den Jahren 1793 und 1794." Observations made on a Journey to the Southern Governments of the Russian Empire. Erster Band, Leipzig. 1799. pp. 516, with 25 plates and 14 colored vignettes. A valuable supplement to the former works of the same author. This first volume comprehends the journey from Moscow to Percop.

"Geschichte und Beschreibung der Kreis- und Handels-stadt Leipzig nebst der umliegenden Gegend, von J. G. LEONHARDI, ord. Profess. der Oekonomie in Leipzig." History and Description of Leipzig and its Environs. Leipzig. 1799, pp. 750, lar. 8vo. The author has done in this work every thing that might be expected from the celebrated geographer of the Prussian and Saxon States. His principal design was to give an exact history not only of the gradual aggrandizement of the city, but likewise of the successive improvements of commerce and trade, of the sciences, the constitution, and the influence which this has had on commerce in general as well as on the

industry of the Electorate. The exactness and order with which this work is composed will compensate for the dryness and prolixity which may be observed in several parts of it.

"*Aegypten in Historischer, Geographischer, Physikalischer, Wissenschaftlicher, Artistischer, Naturgeschichtlicher, Merkantilischer, Religiöser, Sittlicher und Politischer Hinsicht.*" Description of Egypt with respect to History, Geography, Natural Philosophy, Sciences, Arts, Natural History, Commerce, Religion, Manners, and Politics. Gera, 1799, p. 433. Amongst a variety of publications on the same subject, which, like mushrooms after a heavy shower, have been multiplied by the recent political events on the borders of the Nile, this is a very useful compilation, made with exactness and discernment.

"*Reise in das Riesengebirge und in die umliegenden Gegenden Böhmens und Schlesiens im Jahre 1796.*" Travels to the Giants' Mountains and the surrounding Countries of Bohemia and Silesia. Gotha, Perthes, 1799, p. 296, 8vo. A work so full of interesting accounts, and so well written, that it will afford the reader both instruction and entertainment. The manufactory of cloth at Reichenberg in Bohemia, a town of 1115 houses, and 10,000 inhabitants, employed in 1796, 2516 persons, who produced in one year 35,534 pieces of cloth for 2,353,030 florins. There were likewise 578 linen-weavers, who worked 20,536 three-scores of linen for 328,748 florins; 26,936 dozens of pairs of stockings were wove in the same year by 489 persons.

"*Reise von Amsterdam über Madrid,*" &c. von CHR. AUG. FISCHER. Berlin, Unger, 1799, 528 p. 8vo. A Journey from Amsterdam, by Madrid and Cadiz, to Genoa, during the years 1797 and 1798.—Bourgoing's Travels through Spain, which in the new edition are cast almost in a quite new form, are justly esteemed the best work upon that kingdom, concerning which the most singular prejudices and fictions still prevail. This excellent politician speaks of it according to what he had seen and observed himself; and it would have been well, if he had not injured his reputation by publishing Chatout's Observations on a Journey through Portugal, Bourgoing. in his remarks on Spain, had particularly in his view the making foreigners acquainted with modern Spanish literature; and, indeed, all the knowledge we have of the newest produc-

tions, since the publication of the learned "Diez's Additions to Velasquez \*," is owing to him. A large supply, however, of observations and views still remained, which had either entirely escaped the attention of that diligent and ingenious traveller, or, on account of his political relations, could not be made and represented by him in such a manner as strict impartiality may require. Mr. Fischer, has been enabled, by the concurrence of several happy circumstances, to travel through the whole kingdom of Spain, in all directions, from Bilbao to Barcelona; and has gratified the curiosity of the public, previously raised by some interesting specimens, by publishing the Sketches of Manners and Literature which he had drawn on this occasion. Though in his preface he very modestly calls these sketches only "Additions to Bourgoing," the reader will find his expectations surpassed in the most agreeable manner; and will not hesitate to assign to this work, on account of its intrinsic value and the charms of the style, one of the most honorable places among the latest original Travels. Mr. Fischer has the talent of seizing the peculiarities of each place immediately upon his first entering it, and of representing them in such true colors, derived from local circumstances, as transport us to those regions in the most illusive manner. He aimed principally, as he declares himself, at representing living nature, though he shows likewise much skill in putting a frame on his picture by painting localities. He has perfectly succeeded in his design. It is the most animated picture of men and manners which we are possessed of, with all the freshness of the newest impression, as on every occasion the influence is mentioned, which the French system of the Prince of Peace has had on the disposition of the nation. Often-times, too, the author only proposes the premises, and leaves it to the reader to draw the conclusion. The manners and love-

\* Mr. Diez was under-librarian of the University-library at Göttingen, the richest and most useful library in all Germany. From thence he was removed to Mentz, a high salary being appointed to him by the Elector of Mentz, in order to regulate the newly-established library there for the University. But he died very soon, and was succeeded in that place by the celebrated traveller George Forster. Mr. Diez, while still at Göttingen, published a translation of "Velasquez's History of Spanish Poetry," with a very learned commentary.

intrigues of the Spanish ladies have been often described, even to satiety; however the traits, which are collected and joined to one complete picture in the 31st letter, will surprise every reader by their novelty and the most intuitive liveliness. Moreover, the author knows how to distribute the light and shade, and to find out the interesting side of the driest subjects. A particular pleasure is afforded by the popular phrases, often interspersed, and the picturesque expressions taken from the language of common life, which are almost always added in the sonorous original idiom, with a translation. This work contributes likewise in a high degree to a fuller knowledge of the Spanish language and literature; and in this respect the 33d letter principally deserves to be studied attentively by every lover of literature. The appendix, concerning the manner of travelling in Spain gives many valuable hints to those who may hereafter visit that country, or enter into any other connection with that nation. It is to be wished, that this may not be the last work of the kind which we receive from the pen of this author.

A Russian, a genuine Muscovite, published some years ago in the *Moskow-Journal*, the relation of his journey through Germany and Southern Europe, in the form of letters to his friends, by which he gained universal applause. The great Catherine herself took notice of them, and read them, we are told, with great satisfaction, as they might at the same time serve as models of classical writing; the empress herself writing the Russian language in a masterly manner. Last year they were collected from the Journal, and united into a body, published by the author, Mr. KARAMSIN, in 6 small volumes, and raised in this more perfect form a still more universal attention. In Germany too, the public wished to know in what light this new Anacharsis, who had left his country only with the design of instructing himself by more enlightened nations, and afterwards laboring the more effectually as an author in the improvement of his own, had observed and judged men and their mutual relation in other countries. But to a few only was the original accessible, until a German at Moskow, JOHN RICHTER (to whom we are indebted for an interesting picture of the manners of that immense town\*), where, with the most singular contrasts, two parts of the world meet

one another almost at the corners of every street), undertook a translation of them, whereof the two first volumes have appeared in the last fair\*. Its accuracy is not to be doubted of, especially as Mr. Karamsin, who on his journey through Germany astonished all the learned whom he called upon by his exact knowledge of the German language, revised it himself before it was printed. The delicacy of sentiment and simplicity of expression which characterise the original, have been happily retained in the translation; and on this account also the work cannot fail of being well received by those who can still enjoy good sense unmixed with fashionable affectation. The first vol. contains the voyage from Twer, by Petersburg, Riga, Polagen, and then by the known way to Berlin, and from thence to Dresden, where we see the good-natured enthusiast, in a walk in the Great-garden, shed tears of joy at the enjoyment of an enrapturing evening scene. In the second volume he gives an account of what he saw at Leipzig, Weimar, Franckfort, Strasburg, Basil and Zürich. He every where went to see the most celebrated men, and pourtrays them by few but striking traits. The discretion with which he gives an account of his conversation with them† seems

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150 p. 12mo. The reader finds himself by this sketch, drawn with freedom and from an experience of many years, transported as by magic into another world; and the author knows how to press together, in 12 chapters, so many individual traits and characteristic anecdotes, as are not to be found in voluminous topographies. We are promised, besides, a complete topography of that ancient residence of the Czars, from Mr. Heym, at Moskow, which may be put on the same shelf with Mr. Storck's *View of Petersburg*.

\* The title is, "Reise eines reisenden Russen," i.e. Letters of a Russian Traveller, by KARAMSIN, translated from the Russian by T. RICHTER, with engravings, Leipzig. Hartknoch. Karamsin was himself the editor of the *Moskow Journal*. Some of his small tales, as *Julia* and *Eliza*, are likewise translated into French and German. He seems in them to bear some resemblance to the best German novel-writers, Antony Wall and Lafontaine. He likewise wrote *Bagatelles*, and adapted Marmontel's *Moral Tales* to the use of his countrymen. He published too some years since, a Poetical Almanack, under the title of *Aoniden*. See Richter's *Moskwa*, p. 68.

† Such as, for instance, the lively description he gives of his conversation with Mr. Wieland, during his stay at Weimar. One thinks

\* "Moskwa: Eine Skizze von Joh. RICHTER," i. e. *Moskow, a Sketch*, by J. Richter, with cuts, Leipzig. Hartknoch, 1799,

seems to acquit him of the reproach of eagerly hunting after anecdotes, by which such accounts of visits are but too often stained, to the destruction of all true sociableness and hospitality. A just and quick *coup-d'œil*, a mind enlarged by various knowledge, a benevolent heart, a slight tincture of enthusiasm, but free from all affected sentimentality, soon render the honest traveller familiar to us; we share his pleasures and adventures, as if we were his fellow-travellers; and even when we learn nothing new, we feel our hearts warmed and dilated by the sympathetic glow of benevolence towards our fellow-creatures; and our attention is directed to many peculiarities and advantages of our situation, which habit had made us overlook, or at least estimate at too low a rate. Certainly never a fitter motto was chosen, than is placed on the back of the title page.

"Whoever lives in love and peace with himself, finds joy and love every where."

On this occasion the rapidly advancing Description of Russia, from the pen of one of the most popular authors in Petersburg, and now tutor of the amiable young grand-duchesses, Mr. STORCH, deserves to be brought back to remembrance. This year two new volumes (the 3d and 4th) of his "Historical and Statistical Picture of the Russian Empire at the End of the 18th Century," have been published at Leipzig by Hartknoch, which may vie with the foregoing in abundance of matter and elegance of composition. These two volumes treat of the Russian commerce. In the third, all the branches of industry are enumerated in a scientific order, and exactly determined from the most certain authorities, which perhaps were accessible only to the author. The fourth contains a history of the Russian trade from the beginning of the empire to the close of the 17th century, in quite a new manner, which may lead to the most surprising results concerning the commerce of the world, as well as the commercial monopoly of Great-Britain. How well qualified the author is to treat of the policy of trade and the relations of nations in point of industry, appears from the skilful considerations in the 4th vol. upon the question, whether in general it may be useful to Russia to have manufactures.

thinks himself transported into the study of that highly celebrated poet, and hears him speak with that plain-dealing open frankness, with which he always utters his sentiments on political and literary topics. Such, likewise, is the striking picture Mr. Karamzin draws of Mr. Lavater, at Zurich.

The resolution of this question in the affirmative is perfectly confirmed by the late prohibitions of English manufactures, which begin to be highly disadvantageous to the manufacturing towns, Birmingham and Wolverhampton.

Mr. RIEM continues, in the second part of his "Voyage through England," to show us the reverse of the medal, which in its exclusively admired front side, has been the idol of the half of Europe. This description, abounding with paradoxes, delivered in a strong language, must be looked upon as the voice of Opposition; which, independent of all the exaggerations, which are easily to be discerned, enforces a great many truths, and might be productive of great advantages, if it should give occasion to discussion and refutation, and bring us, after many deviations, at last to the true medium.

Another work deserves likewise here to be mentioned, as a performance unexampled, and vying with the finest productions of foreign countries in taste and magnificence, namely, the Description of the Valley of Plauen, near Dresden ("Beschreibung des Plauischen Grundes") which is published by Prof. BECKER at the expense of a respectable print-seller at Nuremberg, Mr. TRAUVENHOLZ, with 25 plates in large 4to. The editor, Mr. BECKER of Dresden, is now keeper of the valuable collection of antiques in the Electoral Gallery, and ranks very high in reputation among those authors whose publications are well calculated to amuse and to instruct. He publishes a Collection of humorous Essays and Tales, written by a set of skilful authors in that line, under the name of *Recreations* (Erholungen), of which 4 volumes are now completed. But the principal skill of Mr. Becker consists in explaining Designs for Architecture and Landscape-gardening, a superb collection of which is now printing at Leipzig, for M. Voss and Co. in folio. Four numbers, with more than

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\* The price of 13 dollars for a work so richly adorned by art is extremely moderate in respect to what one receives; and will not be regretted by those who, in the midst of winter, like to call forth such a spring at their reading-table. This certainly bids fair to surpass every *Russian winter-garden*; (a sort of nursery and green houses, surrounded every where by transparent glasses, and richly stocked with exotics in blossom, in which small families may sit at dinner or at the tea-table, now very much in fashion in the Northern countries). Those who subscribed, paid only 7 dollars.

30 copper-plates, have appeared already, and the 5th is in great forwardness. The letter-press is published by a son of Mr. Becker, to whom we are indebted likewise for the above splendid description of the highly picturesque valley of Planen, near Dresden. The 16 Prospects, drawn by Klengel and Darnstadt, transport us, as it were by illusion, into that romantic garden of nature. Three naturalists have, each in his line, given an excellent view of the mineralogy, botany, and entomology of that vale, illustrated by coloured plates; and the editor has contributed to the entertainment of those readers that are deprived of the advantage of ocular inspection, by an ample description of the valley, interwoven with many anecdotes of antient times, and instructive hints concerning landscape-gardening.

#### MATHEMATICS AND ASTRONOMY.

"Astronomisches Jahrbuch für das Jahr 1802, von BODE. Mit zwey Kupfertafeln." Astronomical Annals for 1802; Berlin, 1799. pp. 260, 8vo: contains, besides a calculation of the chief periods of 1802, 23 valuable treatises and observations by Professor Blügel, D. Schröter, Mr. Seyffert at Dresden, Triesnecker at Vienna, Lambert, Bode, and others. This work, which was begun several years ago, may be considered as the counterpart of the justly celebrated *Connoissance du Tems* of the French astronomers.

"Monatliche Correspondenz zur Förderung der Erd'- und Himmels-kunde, herausgegeben von F. von ZACH." Monthly Correspondence for the Improvement of Geography and Astronomy. Gotha, 1800. M. von Zach, the astronomer of the Duke of Gotha, has ceased publishing the Geographical Ephemerides. In this Journal Mr. Zach continues what he had begun in the Geographical Ephemerides, which he has published for two years, according to another plan by which the reviews of new books and maps are more limited, and the extensive and interesting correspondence of Mr. Zach is communicated more at large. The Geographical Ephemerides are still continued under the same title by Messrs. BERTUCH and GASPARI, both residing at Weimar; and they abound with information.

"Lehrbuch einer populären Sternkunde, nach dem gegenwärtigen Zustande der Wissenschaft, von J. H. VOIGT, Professor der Mathem. zu Jena." Compendium of popular Astronomy, according to the present State of this Science. Weimar, 1799, pp. 458, 8vo. This work

was undertaken under the auspices of M. von Zach, a circumstance which cannot fail to prepossess every person in its favor. It is intended for, and is useful to, students, and to persons who study astronomy by themselves. But it would have been very deficient, if Mr. GOLDBACH, of Gotha, had not etched at the same time a complete and very accurate series of astronomical maps, in which the most recent discoveries have been taken notice of, and the configurations of the constellations exhibited in white spots on a black ground. The whole has been published under the title, "Neuester Himmels-Atlas, von C. F. GOLDBACH," in a very superior manner, with a preface by M. von ZACH. This is one of the finest and most useful publications of German Literature in the year 1799.

#### NATURAL PHILOSOPHY AND CHEMISTRY.

SCHERER's Chemical Journal, and CRELL's Chemical Annals, are still continued, and are accomplishing themselves in mutual rivalry. But Scherer's Journal has always been the superior, especially in point of well-digested literature.

"Handbuch der Theoretischen und Praktischen Chemie, entworfen von D. GOTTLING, Professor zu Jena." Manual of Theoretic and Practical Chemistry, 11 parts, pp. 1089. Jena 1799. Mr. Göttling is well known by his Journal of Chemistry, and an Almanack, in which a yearly retrospect of the progress and new inventions of chemistry are detailed in a very able manner. The first volume of this work is destined to collect all chemical substances into a systematic arrangement, and to mark out their distinctive characters; the second, or practical part, to consider their experimental application. The whole is such as may be expected from a man, who during several years has treated of this science in public lectures, and enlarged it by several new observations and experiments.

G. CHR. LICHTENBERG's Vertheidigung des Hygrometers und der De Lücschen Theorie vom Regen. Herausgegeben von LUDW. CHR. LICHTENBERG, S. G. Legations-Rath, und FRIEDR. KRIES, Prof. am Gothaischen Gymnasium. Götting. 1800, pp. 228, 8vo." Lichtenberg's Defence of the Hygrometer, and of De Luc's Theory of Rain. This treatise was occasioned by a book of Zylius, to which the prize was adjudged by the Academy at Berlin in 1795, and in which De Luc's theory concerning rain, and the whole hygrometry adopted till now, was attacked. It has not been completed by the author himself; however,

nine or ten sheets of it had already been printed during his life; another part was found ready for the press among the papers of the deceased; and to complete the fragment as much as possible, the editors have added L.'s Treatise on Rain, which had already been inserted in the *Annals of Natural Philosophy*. The force of reasoning and the wit of the author is likewise conspicuous in these fragments, which in a small size contain much solid reasoning and information.

HILDEBRANDT's "Encyklopädie der gesammten Chemie. Erlangen, 1799, 1 vol." Prof. Hildebrandt of Erlangen, who enjoys a very high reputation in physics and chemistry, and ranks amongst the first writers in both sciences, intends to lay up in this work the whole treasure of truths and experiments which have been discovered in this science in antient and modern times; and it cannot fail, especially in such hands, to produce the greatest advantages to the science itself.

"Geschichte der Chemie seit dem Wiederaufleben der Wissenschaften, bis an das Ende des 18 Jahrhunderts, von J. F. GMELIN." History of Chemistry, from the Revival of Literature to the End of the 18th Century. Göttingen, Rosenbusch, 3 vols. 1799, 8vo. This work is the eighth part of the History of the Arts and Sciences, published at Göttingen under the direction of Professor EICHHORN; and contains a complete and elaborate history of that science, together with its history, for which the university library of Göttingen, the richest and best furnished one for new books in Germany, affords ample materials.

#### NATURAL HISTORY.

"Historiae Amphibiorum Naturalis et Literariæ Fasciculus primus, continens Ranas, Calamitas, Bufones, Salamandras et Hydros, in Genera et Species descriptos, Notisque suis distinctes. Auctor JOAN. GOTLOB SCHNEIDER, Saxo. Jenae 1799, pp. 264, 8vo. The author, professor of Greek in the Prussian university at Frankfurt, who has deserved in an equally high degree of Greek and Latin literature and of natural history, intends in this work to give a historical survey of the amphibia, by extracts from descriptions at large of the respective species; which will be followed in another number by anatomical descriptions and representations, drawn by himself, of new or ill-represented species. He modestly calls this work only Extracts; but a great part of it consists of excellent observations of his own. It may be recommended as the

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principal and best work written on the whole class of the amphibia, as it is the first critical work on that subject, beginning always with able statements from the antients, and proceeding to the most recent discoveries.

Mr. BECHSTEIN, residing at Waltershausen, near Gotha, has given an excellent translation of "Pennant's Quadrupeds," in two volumes 4to. enriched with very valuable additions and a great number of quotations. The copperplates have been copied very exactly, and in a masterly manner, by Mr. NUSSBIEGEL of Nürenberg, and several new species have been added.

Prof. BLUMENBACH, of Göttingen, still continues his useful publication "Abbildungen Naturhistorischer Gegenstände;" Drawings of Subjects of Natural History; of which the fifth number has made its appearance, every number containing ten cuts, drawn under the inspection of the author, from well-preserved specimens, either quite unknown till now (as, for instance, the Ornithorhynchus Paradoxus, communicated by Sir Joseph Banks, and never before represented in any drawing), or not well delineated in anterior works. A very concise and good explanation is added to every copperplate; the whole serving to illustrate the Compendium of Natural History published by the same author, the sixth edition of which is now selling very rapidly.

#### MORAL PHILOSOPHY, METAPHYSICS, &c.

"Grundriss der Metaphysik, von B. CHR. ERH. SCHMID." Outlines of Metaphysics. Altenb. 1799, pp. xxiv. and 237, 8vo. Schmid is professor of Divinity at the university of Jena; and this book may be recommended to those who wish to acquire a general, but distinct, knowledge of the whole extent of the Kantian, or, as it is commonly styled, *pure* philosophy; though the author may be taxed with too anxious a separation of those principles that belong to a critical examination of the original powers of the understanding, from those that make part of a system of metaphysics.

"Lehrbuch der Geschichte der Philosophie und einer Kritischen Literatur derselben, von J. G. BUHLE." The History and Critical Literature of Philosophy. 4 vols. Götting. 1799, pp. 511, 8vo. Professor Buhle's (of Göttingen) History is undoubtedly a most elaborate work on that subject, filled with new researches and striking parallels of antient and modern philosophy. This volume contains the xi—xiv. sections; on the philosophy

of the Romans; on the philosophy of the Jews in the time of Jesus Christ; on cabalistical philosophy; history of the Alexandrino-Eclectic philosophy. The author has in this volume more than in the preceding followed Tiedemann's Spirit of Speculative Philosophy; which, however, he has more closely connected, and enriched by his own valuable observations on the origin and truth of the several philosophical systems and tenets.

"*Beyträge zur Geschichte der Philosophie, herausgegeben von G. G. FÜLLEHORN.*" Contributions towards a History of Philosophy. No. X. 1799, pp. 282. No. XI. and XII. Jena, 1799, pp. 290. Number XII. completes the whole series of a collection of essays and dissertations, tending all to the illustration of several very much controverted points, in the works of antient Greek philosophers, very gratifying to such readers as are fond of classical learning and ingenuity in investigating the opinions prevalent amongst the antients. Professor FÜLLEHORN, of Breslaw, being a pupil of that great Greek scholar Mr. Wolf at Halle, and having become an intimate friend of the late Mr. Garve at Breslaw, has conducted the publication with great skill, and contributed himself very much, especially towards the illustration of Parmenides and the Elean school, and the old Greek physiognomists, a complete history of which has been continued through many numbers. The last number has been enriched with useful indexes. This No. contains; 1. Ocellus Lucanus on the Origin of the World, translated and illustrated by BARDILLI; 2. Ocell. Luc. on Laws, a Fragment preserved by Stobæus, translated by the same; 3. Spirit of Ocellus by the same. The translations are done with the greatest exactness; the illustrations are distinguished particularly by critical sagacity in correcting corrupt passages—in the third article the author endeavours to show the authenticity of the writings attributed to Ocellus; but how ingenious soever his manner of reasoning may be, he is far from convincing the reader familiar with antiquity, as he has neglected to refute the arguments used against the antiquity of Ocellus; 4. Historical Fragments Preparatory to a History of Politics, by the Editor, exhibits quite a new and interesting view of history in its relation to general political results; 5. New Supplements to a History of Physiognomy, by the Editor; 6. Several ideas on and relating to moral Philosophy, extracted from modern writings, among which a treatise of the late Mr. Garve on

a new distribution of duties, as arising either from the best moral passive or the best moral active state, deserves particular notice, though the general arrangement is liable to much objection; 7. On some prevailing subjects of debate in antient and modern times, by the Editor; 8. On Anaxagoras of Clazomenæ and the Spirit of his time. A historical disquisition by Prof. CARUS of Leipzig. This treatise, together with the same author's treatise on Hermotimus (No. 9.) and his *Comm. de Anaxagoreæ Cosmotheologiae Fonticis*, Leipz. 1797, compose the most complete and solid disquisition on the philosophy and age of Anaxagoras that has as yet appeared, and exhibit a pattern of critical inquiry, which has as yet fallen to the share of no other antient philosopher. In the following numbers, there is a very acute and elaborate disquisition on the atheism of the famous Diagoras of Melos, and several tracts of Mr. Garve, written in Latin, "De ratione scribendi historiam philosophiæ" and "Præcepta legendorum veterum philosophorum," together with a whole series of small essays and proposals towards accomplishing the study of antient philosophy.

"*Propädeutik zu jedem wissenschaftlichen Studio, von J.S. BECK, ordentlichem Prof. der Philos. zu Rostock,*" Introduction to the study of Science in general. Halle, Renger, 1799, pp. 535. 8vo. A very useful work for every one who wishes to cultivate his understanding, which, though it contains no new observations or discoveries, will contribute very much to put philosophical subjects in their true light by the method the author has followed. The title may leave, however, the destination of this work ambiguous; it should rather be called Theory of the Intellectual Faculties of Man, their Laws, and Nature.

"*Beweis vom Daseyn Gottes aus Gründen der Theoretischen Vernunft, von Joh. MACKZEL.*" Proof of the Existence of God, deduced from Theoretic Reason. Wien. 1799, pp. 373, 8vo. The new proof, which the author pretends to have found out, is nothing more than that which is commonly called the cosmologic proof, in which, from the bare idea of existence, a conclusion is drawn towards the necessary existence of a Supreme Being; a proof, which has already long ago been refuted. But in spite of his sophisms and false reasonings, the author commands our esteem by his love for truth and his impartial proceeding.

IMAN. KANT's "Vermischte Schriften." I. Kant's Miscellaneous Writings. Halle,

Halle, Renger, 1799, 1 vol. pp. cxxviii. and 676; 2 vol. pp. 700; 3 vol. pp. 594. These volumes contain the smaller writings of the celebrated philosopher from 1747 to 1798 (among which, however, we missed the treatise on *Perpetual Peace*). The first vol. contains five, relating for the most part to natural philosophy and astronomy; the second ten; and the third twenty. They are instructive, and remarkable not only for acuteness of research and many excellent observations, but likewise for their constituting, as it were, a history of the author's gradual improvement. The editor, Prof. TIEFTRUNK of Halle, has prefixed to the whole a prefatory discourse, which contains interesting sketches for a History of the Mental Progress of the Author.

"Verstand und Erfahrung: Eine Metakritik zur Kritik der reinen Vernunft, von J. G. HERDER." Understanding and Experience:—A Metacritick on the Critick of Pure Reason. Leipz. Hartknoch, 1799, 1 vol. pp. 479; 2 vol. pp. 402, 8vo. Mr. HERDER is justly reputed one of the first authors now living in Germany. He could not endure any longer, as he tells us himself in the preface, the gross errors and the misguidings to which the strict followers of Kant's philosophy have been liable; and being roused to indignation by the proud domineering insolence of some modern philosophers, he very ably discusses the ground-work of the whole Kantean philosophy, the Critick of Pure Reason, and shows how many paralogisms and perplexities are to be met almost in every page of that high-renowned philosopher. It is possible that he is mistaken himself in several points, in which he puts an ill construction on the words of his antagonist. But notwithstanding all these misunderstandings, the work is entitled to the highest praise, both for the researches carried on in very acute and subtle reasonings, and for the brilliancy of the style, with which he enlivens the dryness of the matter. It could not fail but such an inroad into the territory of the most fashionable philosophy must give the alarm to the followers of Kant, who have collected all their forces, and drawn up in battle-array, in order to baffle and impede the progress of their enemy. The most valuable productions written against it are:

"Prüfung der Herderschen Metakritik, von J. G. C. KIESEWETTER, Doct. u. Prof. der Philosophie." Examination of Herder's Metacritick. Berlin, Quien. 2 vols. pp. 280, 8vo. 1799; pp. 240, 1800.

Kiesewetter teaches the Kantean philosophy at Berlin, and reads regularly lectures every year to such as subscribe for a course.

"Sinnlichkeit und Vernunft, oder über die Principien des menschlichen Wissens. Eine Kritik über H. Herder's Metakritik von einem Wahrheitsfreunde." The Senses and Understanding, or On the Principles of Human Knowledge; by a Friend to Truth. 1800, pp. 350, 8vo.

"Ueber Herder's Metakritik und deren Einführung ins Publicum durch den Hermes Psychopompos, von einem Freunde der Wahrheit." 1799, pp. 138, 8vo. On Herder's Metacr. and its Introduction to the Public by H. Psych.—Unfair representation of the principles of critical philosophy, arrogance in combating the opinions of his antagonist and enforcing his own, and a desultory manner of reasoning, are the principal reproaches made to the Metacritick. By Hermes Psychopompos Mr. Wieland is to be understood, who bestowed a very high encomium on that masterly performance of his friend Mr. Herder, in the German Mercury, the publication of which is conducted by him and Mr. Böttiger of Weimar.

#### PHILOLOGY.

"Xenophontis Scripta—edidit BENJ. WEISKE, volumen III et IV. Lipsiae, Fritsch. 1799." The two first volumes appeared the year before, and contained the Cyropædia. The two subsequent ones comprise what is called the Anabasis, or the Expedition of the Younger Cyrus. The commentary is critical and explanatory. The editor, Mr. Weiske, very well known by other publications in the philosophical line, and especially by an excellent translation of the Memorabilia with a learned commentary, has shown great discernment and acuteness in adopting such readings after Hutchinson and Zeunius, as seem the most proper for the genuineness of the text. He has prefixed a prefatory discourse "De æstimanda Cyri Expeditione," in which he has given many proofs of sound criticism and great erudition after all that Hutchinson and Schneider have collected in treating the same subject.

"De Xenophonte Historico differt, simulque Historiæ scribendæ Rationem, quam inde ab Herodoto et Thucydide sequi sunt, illustrare studet GEORG. FRID. CREUZER. Pars 1. Leipzig, Müller 1799. pp. xviii. et 126, 8vo." The learned author, who is already advantageously known by a Treatise, written in German, on Herodotus and Thucydides with respect to Lucian's judgment of them (Leipz. 1798, pp. viii. et 128, 8vo.), delivers

delivers here many judicious remarks on Xenophon, which however are only general, and will receive their full light by the second part, in which the particular works of the historian will be separately examined. The whole is an introduction to a general history of the historical art among the Greeks.

“Aristophanis Nubes, cum Scholiis, re-censuit GODEFR. HERMANNUS, Professor Lipsiensis.” Prof. Hermann, well known in the literary world by his excellent treatise *De Metris Græcorum Romanorumque*, having got the manuscript notes of the once illustrious professor Ernesti at Leipzig, has published them along with his own remarks, in which he very often arraigns Mr. Brunck, and all the former editors, for their ignorance of metre, and shows a mature judgment in discerning the true readings, almost obliterated by the carelessness of the former editors. The large preface prefixed to the whole is full of very ingenious and uncommon remarks, worthy to be discussed more at large by our literati.

“Q. Horatii Flacci Opera. Ad exemplar Bentleyi recudenda curavit, argumentis præmissis, notis criticis adjectis, vita auctoris enarrata, indicibusque et verborum et rerum illustravit JOH. CHR. FRID. WETZEL, Philos. D. Lycei Primitiavensis Rector. Liegnit. t. i, pp. xxviii & 432. t. ii, pp. 196, 8vo. 1799.” The critical part of this edition is not of such consequence as to excuse the arrogant manner in which the editor speaks of Bentley’s merits. The explanatory part is confined to extensive arguments prefixed to every poem, the Life of the Poet according to Suetonius, another Life accurately written by the editor, a very valuable relation of the events which happened in the years 688—745 ab U. C.; to which is added, *Steinma Gentis Octaviæ ab Augusto ad Neronem*, which is particularly well done; and a triple Index Nominum, Syntacticus et Verborum.

“Ilithyia, oder die Hexe; ein archæologisches Fragment nach Lessing” (Ilithyia or the Witch, an archæologic Fragment after Lessing), von C. A. BÖTTIGER, professor at Weimar. Weimar, Hoffmann. 1799. pp. 54. 8vo. Lessing had supposed that a gem represented in the works of Stephanonius and Masei, which both these editors had taken for a picture of Agrippina, contained rather a representation of Ilithyia. This supposition is fully proved in this programma, in which the author, with his usual learning and sagacity, has shown that the supposed

Agrippina is no other than the Goddess of Birth, in the same posture, with her knees thrown over one another, and knitted hands, by which she prevented the delivery of Alcmena. Many other observations, illustrating other subjects of the study of antiquities, are occasionally thrown in; and the whole is calculated for a specimen of the manner in which the author intends to raise a new fabric out of the confused chaos of old Grecian lore. He is fully convinced that there are many essential faults in the common way of treating mythology, and will point out a new method for considering these fables of old, as the most precious relics of antient history.

“Theophrasti Charæteres, s. Notationes Morum Atticorum, Græce, ex librorum scriptorum copiis et fide interpolati et aucti, virorumque doctorum conjecturis correcti. Editor Jo. GOTTL. SCHNEIDER, Saxo. Jenae, Frommann, 1799, pp. 222, 8vo.” The new additions, published by Mr. SIEBENKEES at Altona, from some Italian manuscripts, and which, by filling up considerable lacunæ in the common text, had thrown a new light on many passages much controverted till now by the editors, drew the attention of Professor Schneider of Frankfort; and accordingly this is the first complete edition of Theophrastus’s Characters, which the editor has rendered highly valuable by his sagacious critical remarks and illustrations. A smaller edition, with very valuable additions, was published a few weeks ago.

Of Mr. JACOBS’s “Commentary on the Anthologia Græca,” the first part of the second volume has appeared: “FRID. JACOBS Animadversiones in Epigrammata Anthologiæ Gr. secundum ordinem Analectorum Brunckii. Vol. ii. pars i. Lips. Dyck. 1799, pp. 420, 8vo.” It comprehends the epigrams contained in the second volume of Brunck’s *Analecta*, to p. 154, and still exhibits the same profound learning and critical sagacity, by which this Commentary is rendered one of the most valuable productions which have for a long time been published.

“Scriptores Erotici Græci. Biponti, (or rather Argentorati, the printing-office having been transferred thither). Part i. pp. 267; part ii. pp. 416.”—These two volumes contain Heliodorus’s *Theagenes* and *Charicleas*, by Professor MITSCHERLICH of Göttingen, who, by the aid of the antient editions, the readings extracted by D’Orville from a Turin Codex, and mentioned in his *Commentary* on *Chariton*, and by his own critical sagacity,

has given a text more correct than has appeared in any of the former editions.

Amongst other philological productions of the last period, the second volume of Mr. WAGNER's "Alciphron, Lips. Müller, 1799," with a learned commentary and a very useful index;—the last volume (part ii. vol. iii.) of H YN's Pindar, comprising a triple index of all the words occurring in Pindar's odes and fragments, of the proper names, and of the commentaries of the old Scholiasts, made by Mr. FIORILLO, son of the Professor of Drawing at Göttingen;—and the continuation of the learned Commentary to Weller's Greek Grammar, by the late Professor FISHER, Leipzig,—“Anmadversiones ad Jacobi Welleri Grammaticam Græcam, Specimen ii. Lipsiæ, Fritsch, 1799, pp. 508, 8vo. Spec. iii Lips. 1800, pp. 460”—cannot be omitted without injury in a literary Census of what is valuable and productive of solid erudition.—Of Profess. MANNERT's excellent Geography of the Greeks and Romans, we have got the *sixth* volume. Of Plato's Republic, a fine translation has been published by Mr. WOLF at Fleksburg, in two volumes—Mr. BECKMANN, of Göttingen, has illustrated Morbodi Carmen de Lapidibus with a learned commentary, in which many obscure passages of the antients concerning mineralogy have been elucidated.—The celebrated poet VOSS has finished his hexametrical translation of all the Works of Virgil, except the Catalecta, in 3 vols. Brunsw. 1799;—and KALTWAASS R has begun translating the Biographies of Plutarch.

BELLES-LETTRES, NOVELS, &c.

“Marie Müller,” Berlin, Unger, 1799, pp. 388, 8vo. This novel is advantageously distinguished from the crowd of common novels and romances by a simple and interesting tale, a true delineation and variety of characters, and a softness and delicacy of sentiment and painting, such as can only be expected from a female hand. Maria, the only daughter of an old citizen, has been educated with her cousin Lewis, who loves her, and to whom she has promised her hand, though without feeling any thing more for him than friendship. Lewis having left his native town, to qualify himself by travelling for a civil employment, Maria sees the young count Wodmar, whom she falls in love with, though always resisting all his temptations to seduction. Count Wodmar being already betrothed to a young countess Josephine, he is summoned by a letter of his father to depart in order to

accomplish his union with Josephine. This young and amiable lady had likewise conceived a passion for a young man whose condition is under her rank, and she but reluctantly yields to an union, which Wodmar is by paternal authority and the beauty of Jos. prevailed upon to conclude. Soon after the nuptials Wodmar happens to revisit the town where M. lives; he persuades her to be secretly married to him, and to live in one of his distant estates, until the death of his father should allow him to own her as his wife. Meanwhile Jos. had borne him a charming boy; this bond and the melancholy air of W. had won him her heart. Expecting the return of her husband, she sets out to meet him on the road; she comes to Nesselkeld, and discovers the union of W. and Maria. The latter, overwhelmed with grief at the discovery, determines never to see her seducer more; she quits the house during the night, leaving to the countess the letters she had received from Wodmar, to justify her consenting to an union with a man whom she did not know to be already married. In her flight she again meets Lewis, her first lover: she is prevailed upon by his intreaties to marry him; but soon died in his arms. Jos. had been divorced from her husband, and afterwards found happiness in a solitary retreat with her son, and in the bosom of a happy family.

“Charaktere interessanter Menschen, in moralischen Erzählungen dargestellt von FRIEDR ROCHLIZ”—(Characters of interesting Persons, represented in Moral Tales)—Züllichau, Darnmann, 1799, pp. vii. and 468, 8vo. These tales are truly moral. Their merit consists less in an ingenious invention, than in an agreeable manner of relating, which is however sometimes spoiled by prolixity. We find here: “The early Union;” the “Country-Girl;” “Neighbour Millner.” The author is known by two other collections of tales, which have the same moral tendency and are characterized by the same natural simplicity of incidents and sentiment; viz.: “Recollections for the promoting of a right practical Prudence” (Züllichau, Darnmann, 3 vols. 1799, 8vo.) and “Experiences from the Journal of an unobserved Man. (Leipz. Jacobäer, 2. vols. 1797, 8vo.).

“Prinz Amaranth mit der grossen Nase; von J. F. JÜNGER.” (Prince Amaranthus with the great Nose.) Berlin, Nicolai, 1. vol. 1799, pp. xxiv, & 18, 8vo. A satirical novel in the form of a Fairy-tale. The easy and flowing style of the late

late Mr. Jünger of Vienna will scarcely compensate the want of new ideas, and the deficiencies of the whole, though this novel may be entertaining on a first perusal.

“Amethonto, ein Persisches Mäthchen,” von ANTON WALL, Altenburg, 1799, 1 vol. The real name of this author is Heine, and he has already distinguished himself in this walk of literature. The last novel surpasses all his former works in easiness and the continual flow of a satirical vein. It has been a great favorite with polite readers since its appearance.

“Neue moralische Erzählungen, von AUGUST LAFONTAINE. (New Moral Tales.)—iii. vol. 1799, pp. 112, 8vo. iv. vol. 1800, pp. 162, 8vo. Berlin.” The tales contained in these vols. are: “The consequences of inconsiderateness, a story of the age of Diogenes;” “Crime and punishment;” “Pride;” “Diogenes’s Tun.” They all tend to promote practical prudence, and captivate, by their purport as well as by the graceful manner of relating, the heart and mind of every feeling reader. Diogenes is here represented in the milder light in which he is exhibited by Epictetus in Arrian’s *Dissertations*, as an amiable practical philosopher, who combats vice and malice with the same zeal with which he protects and avenges virtue and innocence.

“Karl Engelmann’s Tagebuch, von AUG. LAFONTAINE.” The Journal of Charles B. Berlin, Sander. 1800, pp. 388, 8vo. This is the sixth volume of the author’s family-stories, which have gained so universal and so well-deserved an applause. The story here presented, with respect to beauty of style, true delineation of characters, richness of imagination and delicacy of sentiment, is inferior to none, and is superior to many, of the former productions of the same author, by a more natural and consistent developing of incidents (chance being almost entirely excluded), by the display of an exquisite knowledge of mankind, and by the purity, justness and plain exposition of moral notions.

“Clärchens Geständnisse, Seitenstück zu Röschens Geheimnissen; von demselben Verfasser.” Clara’s Confessions, a counterpart to Rosina’s Secrets; by the same author, MR. SCHILLING of Freyberg, 1 vol. pp. 292. 2 vol. pp. 248. 3 vol. pp. 236. 8vo. Freyberg, Craz. This novel would deserve a place among the best productions of the kind, on account of the variety of characters and situations, a true delineation of human sentiments

and passions, and a judicious concatenation of various incidents; if the reader did not now and then find occasion to lament the author’s want of taste in the diction, and shocking indelicacy in the exhibiting of scenes over which a decent veil ought to be thrown.

“Novantiken, Eine Sammlung kleiner Romane, Erzählungen und Anekdoten, vom Verfasser des Siegfried von Lindenbergs.” Novantiques; or, a Collection of little Novels, Tales, and Anecdotes, by the author of Siegf. v. Lind.. Mr. MÜLLER of Itzehoe, 1 vol. Brunsw. Vieweg, 1799. pp. 680, 8vo. Under this new-coined and rather singular title, Mr. Müller of Itzehoe in Holsatia, gives us a collection of tales, taken for the greatest part from foreign novels, written in the preceding, and in the first half of the present, century, and now undeservedly forgotten. The author’s knowledge of the world and of man, his agreeable manner of relating, his lively representation of characters, and his laudable endeavours to inculcate everywhere useful maxims, render this work, like the others of the same author, highly commendable; though, when compared with a similar work of the late Mr. Müffæus at Weimar, called “Strauß-federn,” Ostrich-feathers, of which these *Novantiques* are intended to be a continuation, they will be found inferior in point of humor, comic force, richness of fancy and taste; and the author’s returning too often to certain common-place subjects may render the perusal of some of the tales a little tedious. This volume contains: “Cousin Nicholas, or the Happy Mistake,” an ingenious tale; “The Breeches of the Bishop of Tarbes,” uninteresting and mean; “Albertine von Walding,” very instructive and interesting.

“Klärensch Wildschüt, oder die Folgen der Erziehung. Nach einem Niederländischen Originale der Fraw E. BECKER, verw. WOLFF und der Demoiselle A. DECKEN, frey verdeutscht von JOH. GOTTW. MÜLLER, Verf. des Siegf. v. Lindenb.” Clara Wildschut, or the Effects of Education, freely translated into German from the Dutch Original of Mrs. Becker and Decken, Berlin, Voss. 1 vol. pp. 542, 8vo. 1800. This novel contains the most faithful picture of real life and manners, that has appeared for a long time, and exhibits true models of characteristic painting. Though several incidents and scenes will perhaps appear low and common to persons of high station and refined manners, and its epistolary form may sometimes produce prolixity and tediousness,

diousness; it will, however, on the whole, convey most useful practical instruction.

"*Heliodora, oder die Lautenspielerin aus Griechenland.*" H. or the Lutanist from Greece. 1 vol. pp. 182; 2 vol. pp. 164, 1800, 8vo. Mussen, Erbstein. A charming fiction, productive of the highest interest for the heart and mind. The author has been happy enough to strike out a new way of conducting the plot as well as of displaying the characters. Too much indeed cannot be said in his praise; and the vast run it has had over all Germany, is a sufficient proof that the refined taste of the public corresponds with the abilities of the author.

"*Musen-Almanach für das Jahr 1800, herausgegeben von FR. SCHILLER.*" Annual Anthology for 1800, published by F. S. Tübingen, Cotta. At the head of this Almanack is placed: The Sisters of Lesbos, a Poem in six Canto's, by Miss A. von IMHOF, a young lady of superior talents at Weimar; a performance which shows great talents, though the structure of the verses is sometimes destitute of harmony and elegance, and the plan of the poem too loosely connected. The last poem, The Song of the Bell, by Fr. Schiller, represents with all the force and elegance of diction, and all the elevation of thought, for which this great poet is celebrated, the procedure of casting a bell, during which the master of the work accompanies every new act with moral sentences and sentiments suitable to the action. We missed with regret the names of Göthe, Schlegel, &c. and lamented, that poems of little or no merit had been too indiscriminately received.

"*Romanen-Kalender or Romanen-bibliothek, vols 2 and 3 for the years 1799 and 1800. Göttingen, Dietrich, in 42mo.*" This collection of small novels and romantic tales appears regularly at the end of every year in the size of a pocket-book for the use of ladies. Mr. Reinhard, the editor, well known in the German literary world by his accurate edition of Mr. Bürger's Poems, succeeds in enlisting the best novel-writers under his banners, and has been happy enough to get contributions from Lafontaine, Mrs. Levesque, Mrs. Sophia Mereau, a lady of high poetical talents at Jena, and Mr. Starke, whose Domestic Tales have been read with universal applause. In the last volume there are six tales from different authors, amongst which the first, from the

pen of Lafontaine, which bears the title "Good Luck from Ill Luck;" and the 4th, written by the editor Mr. Reinhard himself, "The Apparition," cannot but delight and interest every reader of taste and sensibility. There is a cut to every tale, invented by Schubert, and delineated by Riepenhausen of Göttingen.

Besides this collection there are two other publications of the same purport, affording entertainment by well chosen poems and little novels from different authors. One is published by Mr. BECKER at Dresden, under the significant denomination of Recreations (*Erholungen*); the other by the joint efforts of Mr. NACHTIGAL of Halberstadt, and Mr. HOOKE, with the alluring title of Leisure-Hours (*Ruhestunden*); both meriting to be distinguished and selected from the vulgar crowd of spectres, apparitions and other eccentricities which are thronging upon us as flies in a midsummer evening, and filling the shelves of our circulating libraries. Spiels, Cramer, Anthing, are favorite names amongst such readers as are fond of romance run mad.

#### EDUCATION.

The most famous private Academy now existing in Germany is that of Professor SALZMANN at Schnepfenthal near Gotha, in which there are commonly more than 50 pupils and 16 tutors, amongst whom Mr. LENZ, well known by his fervent zeal for the total extirpation of the small-pox, and by his Travels in the North and to France, and Mr. GUTSMUTHS for his useful publications on Gymnastic Games, and on Swimming, enjoy a well-established literary reputation. The latter has begun publishing towards the end of the year 1799 a Review of all that is done and written in the pedagogical way in Germany: "Bibliothek der pädagogischen Literatur, herausgegeben von I. C. F. GUTSMUTHS, Gotha, Perthes." The two first numbers of the 2d volume having appeared already, it seems that proper attention is paid to so useful a publication by the public at large. And it merits praise indeed; impartiality and ingenuity being the leading principles of the editor and his associates.

"*Versuch über die Lehrart und den Inhalt des Schulunterrichts für Kinder in den Kleinen Städten und auf dem Lande, von FR. G. RESEWITZ.*" Essay on the Method and Objects of School-Instruction for Children in Small Towns, and in the Country. Magdeburg, Keil, 1799,

1799, pp. 84, 8vo. This little treatise of the late abbot of the justly celebrated school of Kloster-Bergen near Magdeburg, and a veteran in pedagogy, has been occasioned by the attempts now making in the Prussian States towards reforming the schools. It treats particularly of moral and religious instruction. The author speaks very frankly on the disadvantages arising from the indiscriminate reading of the whole Bible, and recommends, as others had done before him, the making of extracts from Scripture.

*“Ueber öffentliche Schulen und Erziehungsanstalten, von D. A. C. HERRM. NIEMEYER.”* On Public Schools and Institutions for Education, Halle 1799, pp. 328, 8vo. This is one of the most useful works that have as yet been published on the subject of education, as it contains full extracts from the best works thereupon, together with complete literary notices and practical remarks by the author; and, by comprehending the whole extent of Pedagogy, may serve as an encyclopædia to every master of a school. Foreigners may see by this work, in which, together with sound reasonings, lists are given of the best publications upon every subject in public education, what progress Germany has made in this science. Mr. Niemeyer is Professor of Divinity and head-master of the Academy called the Royal School at Halle, in which more than 150 young gentlemen are bred to every art and science becoming their future character in life.

#### DIVINITY.

Besides the *Bibliothèque Universelle* (*Allgemeine Bibliothek*) of Scriptural Literature published regularly by Professor EICHHORN, the 9th volume of which (every volume containing 6 numbers) has been completed last Easter Fair; and the Theological Magazine published by Messrs. ASIMON and STÜDLIN, both Professors of Divinity at Göttingen; a third Review has been established under the following title:

*“Allgemeine Bibliothek der neuesten Theologischen Literatur. Herausgegeben von J. C. ERNST. SCHMIDT. Prof. der Theol. zu Giessen.”* General Review of Theological Literature, published under the direction of S. Giessen. Meyer 2 vols. 1799. The plan of this Review is, first to give a complete retrospect of all the Theological publications of every year, that have appeared in Germany as well as in other countries; and secondly, to give a just critique of the publications

mentioned. This double design has been so well executed in the present periodical work, that its continuation is very much to be wished for.

*“Darstellung der durch K. Joseph II. entstandenen Grundlage der kirchlichen Verfassung der Protestant, insonderheit der Reformirten, sowohl in Wien als in den sämmtlichen Erbstaaten von Oesterreich.”* Account of the foundation laid by the Emperor Jos. II. for the church government of the Protestants, particularly the Calvinists, both at Vienna and in all the Hereditary Estates of Austria. Ratisbon, 1799, pp. 220, 8vo.—This account is given by an eye-witness to, and promoter of, the reform under Joseph II. and bears on every page strong proofs of its authenticity. Amongst the great number of Collections of Sermons, which have made their appearance within this period, the highest praise must be given to two different collections of the same author, M. REINHARD, D. D. at Dresden, chaplain in chief to the court, and the first clergyman in the whole Electorate of Saxony. The one is a regular series of Sermons, preached in the court-chapel during the year 1798: “*Predigten im Jahre 1798, gehalten. Sultzbach, Seidel.*” The other is a selection of different sermons aiming at the same end, to refine and correct moral feelings: “*Beyträge zur Schärfung des sittlichen Gefühls, in einigen Predigten von D. REINHARD,* Leipzig, Fleischer, 1799, pp. 390, 8vo. Mr. Reinhard stands now unparalleled as a sacred orator amongst the Protestant preachers in Germany; as well for the strength and arrangement of his arguments, as for the clearness and true classic elegance of his style. They should be translated into all other languages, and read by every fervent Christian in all Europe.—Next to him come Mr. ROSEN MULLER’s, D. D. and Professor at Leipzig, “*Sermons delivered at the parish-church of St. Thomas in Leipzig;*” the 3d volume of which has lately appeared.—Nor ought SINTONIS’s Sermons, published under the old German appellation of *Postille*, to be omitted here, as they are highly meritorious for their popular turn of eloquence fitted for the meanest capacity and for the most refined reasoning.

*“Erinnerung an Luthers Reformation, in drey Predigten, von MICHAEL WOLTERS.”* Recollections of the Lutheran Reformation, in 3 Sermons. Hamburg, 1799. Few sermons inculcate more important truths, and are written with more

more warmth of heart, and in a more correct taste.

“DÖDERLEINS Christlicher Religions unterricht nach den Bedürfnissen unserer Zeit, von D. CH. GOTTF. JUNG.” Död. Instruction in the Christian Religion, according to the Exigencies of the present Age, vol. 8, Nürnberg, Monath & Küssler, 1799, p. 296, 8vo. This excellent continuation of a valuable work is chiefly distinguished by a liberal and tolerant spirit, a sedate tone, a just interpretation, and an accurate knowledge of all dogmatical tenets; mixed with fine remarks, though there be too much prolixity, and too little of that philosophic precision, which is, if not the first, at least one of the principal, exigencies of our age.

“Briefe an Christliche Religions-lehrer, von D. AUG. HERRMANN NIEMEYER Dritte und letzte Sammlung, über populäre und praktische Theologie.” Letters to Teachers of the Christian Religion, by D. NIEM. Third and last Collection; on popular and practical Theology. Halle 1799, pp. 432, 8vo. These highly esteemed letters are to be considered as a commentary on the same author's Manual of popular and practical Theology (Handbuch der pop. und pr. Theologie, 1798, 4th edit.) The collection before us treats principally of the destination of man and of the means to fulfil it:

“Religion eine Angelegenheit des Menschen, von J. J. SPALDING.” Religion a Concern of Man, 3d edit. Berlin, Voss 1799, p. 365, 8vo. This work of the old venerable Abbot Spalding, of Berlin, who in the 82d year of his age wholly consecrated to the pious exercise of the first ecclesiastical function in the Prussian States, enjoys still a firm health, adored and beloved, as Nestor was, by three generations he saw rise and vanish again, needs no more our praise; its great merit and favorable reception being sufficiently attested by its having had, within the space of scarcely two years, three successive editions. It is chiefly calculated to warn against the spirit of the times, by which religion is too much subordinated to philosophical speculations, and the motives for morality taken from religion too much undervalued.

“Theologie des alten Testaments; oder Abriss der Religiösen Begriffe der alten Hebräer.” The Theology of the Old Testament, or a Sketch of the Religious Notions of the Ancient Hebrews. Leipzig, Weygand, 1799, p. xvi and 430, 8vo. There is no work, which, like that before us, contains so complete and so cir-

cumstantial an account of all the religious theories of the Hebrews, together with so full an account of the latest treatises on those subjects.

“Grundrisse der Jugend- und Religions-Lehre zu Akademischen Vorlesungen für zukünftige Lehrer in der Christlichen Kirche, von CARL FRIED. STÄUDLIN, D. und Prof. der Theol. zu Göttingen.” A Sketch of Moral Doctrine and Dogmatics for the Use of Academical Lectures, intended for Future Teachers in the Christian Church. Göttingen, Vandenhoeck and Ruprecht, 1800. A complete compendium of the dogmas of the Christian religion, written in an instructive and interesting manner, with many valuable hints respecting the changes that several dogmas have undergone by the most recent exegetic researches, as well as by the sceptical turn of modern philosophy.

“Versuch einer Hermeneutik des alten Testaments, von G. W. MEYER.” History of the Interpretation of the Old Testament, vol. 1. pp. 528, 1799. vol. 2. pp. 672, 1800, 8vo, Lübeck, Böhme.—Mr. Meyer, lecturer on theology at Göttingen, has shown great ingenuity and learning in collecting the materials and delivering his own opinions upon the most contested points. It is undoubtedly the best repertory extant for all who are anxious to know the most liberal opinions of the best theologians respecting the genuineness of the most important controverted texts.

#### JURISPRUDENCE.

“Praktischer Commentar über die Pandecten, nach dem Lehrbuche des Herrn. G. R. R. HELLFELD.” Practical Commentary on the Pandects, after the Compendium of H.—vol. 7. Leipzig, Böhme, 1799, p. 527, 8vo. A complete compilation of all that has been said till now on the different titles in the Pandects, without any new observations. The first volume of this work appeared in 1796, and the whole will consist of 14 volumes.

D. JOH. BERNH. CHR. EICHMANN's “Erklärungen des bürgerlichen Rechts, nach Anleitung des Hellfeldschen Lehrbuchs der Pandecten” Illustrations of Civil Law, after the direction of H's. Compendium, 1 vol. Berlin, Lange 1799, pp. 508, 8vo. This is the most complete commentary on H's. compendium, and a work of considerable merit, whose first volume appeared 1776.

“Samuelis de Cocceji, Jus Civile controversum—editio nova—recensuit ac perpetuis notis illustravit Jo. ERN. BERNH. EM.

**EMMINGHAUS.** Lips. Weidmann, tom. 1, 1791, pp. 526. tom. 2, 1799, pp. 512, 4to. Though some of the cases mentioned in this work are now no longer controverted, and controversies have arisen on other heads, which this work makes no mention of; it however still remains a valuable work, whose merit is enhanced by the editor's learned annotations and corrections, and by a prefatory discourse of the late Professor Walch of Jena, *De usu artis criticæ in decidendis iuriis controversiis.*

"*Revision der Grundsätze und Grundbegriffe des positiven peinlichen Rechts,* von D. PAUL JOH. ANSELM FEUERBACH." Revision of the Principles and Elementary Notions of the Positive Criminal Law, 1 vol. Erfurt, Hennings, 1799, pp. 422 2d vol. Chemnitz, Jasché, 1800, pp. 470, 8vo. The author has highly deserved of the not-yet-sufficiently-fixed science of criminal law by this work, in which a philosophical spirit and a great deal of acuteness are conspicuous. Still more is to be expected from his abilities, as professor of penal law at the university of Jena.

"*Beyträge zu den deutschen Rechten des Mittelalters, aus den Handschriften und alten Drucken der Akademischen Bibliothek in Helmstädt,* herausgegeben von D. PAUL JAKOB BRUNN." Contributions to the German Laws of the Middle Ages from the MSS. and ancient Impressions in the Academic Library at Helmstädt. Helmstädt, Fleckeisen, 1799, pp. 480, 8vo. A most acceptable present for the lovers of ancient laws, languages, knowledge of manners, and literature. The volume before us contains, among others, correct copies of the Capitulare Caroli M. de Villis and the Breviarium rerum Fiscalium, Corrections on the Leges Bajuvariorum, et Alamannorum, and several documents concerning the secret tribunals.

#### MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

The rapid progress of medicine and surgery in Germany would fill a considerable volume of the Retrospect of only one half year. The most interesting cases and discussions are recorded in more than a dozen magazines published by the first physicians and surgeons in Germany, which of consequence must also be consulted in order to form an able statement of new discoveries. Mr. LODER, the great anatomist at Jena, continues publishing his Surgical Magazine, in which midwifery is also comprised; HUFLLAND goes on with two periodical works, a Journal of Practical Physic, the 8th volume of which is completed, and Annals of French Medicine and Surgery; professor STARKE at Jena, and professor

Osiander at Göttingen give full supply to a regular continuation of their Magazines of Midwifery; professor ROSCHLAUB, at Würzburg, is still a stout champion of the Brunonian system in his magazine, which bears the title, "Magazin zur Vervollkommenung der Heilkunde (Magazine towards perfecting the Science of Medicine), three volumes (every volume of three numbers) of which have appeared already; Doctor HARTCKUEIL at Salzburg, BALDINGER at Marburg, ARNEMANN, and RICHTER at Göttingen, continue with spirit their periodical publications. RICHTER at Jena sets up a new magazine for Galvanism, three numbers of which have been completed; JUNKER at Halle pushes on very rapidly his Magazine for the Extirpation of the Small-pox, and POSOWITZ contrives to publish a journal for Actiology and Semiotice. One of the best periodical publications, at Gotha, for Mr. Perthes, "Journal der Erfindungen in der Natur- und Arzney-Wissenschaft," Journal of Inventions in Natural History and Medicine, has been interrupted for some time, but is to be continued with new ardor.

"*Archiv für die Physiologie,* von D. JOH. CHRIST. REIL, Prof. in Halle." Repertory for Physiology, vol. 3. Halle. Curt, 1799, pp. 530, 8vo. A most valuable collection of medical treatises, among which those of Mr. Reil are particularly instructive.

A. G. RICHTER's "Anfangsgründe der Wundarzneykunst." R's. Elements of Surgery. Vol. 6, Göttingen, Dieterich, 1799, pp. 476, 8vo. This work has already been sufficiently recommended by the name of its celebrated author, who is as eminent for the practical as the theoretical part of surgery.

"*Erfahrungen und Bemerkungen aus der Arzney- Wundarzney- und Entbindungs-wissenschaft,* von G. THOM." Experiences and Observations relating to Medicine, Surgery and Midwifery. Frankfurt, Varrentrapp, 1799, pp. viii, and 264, 8vo. The publication of the results of a long-continued practice, candidly and sincerely related, is more than any other thing conducive to the advancement of medical science; and the author has done a great service to the public, in presenting it with his experiences and observations. He is no friend to the new systems in medicine; and the reader will see with astonishment, how many diseases, some of which were almost deemed incurable, have been relieved by a method which by the late revolution in medicine has been almost overthrown.

"Physiologie philosophisch bearbeitet, von CARL CHRIST. ERH. SCHMID, Prof. der Theologie zu Jena." Physiology, treated after a Philosophical manner. Jena, Academ. Buchh. vol. 1. 1798, pp. xxxiv and 362. vol. 2. 1799, pp. viii and 670, 8vo. An extensive knowledge of medicine, and of natural philosophy, a true philosophical spirit, and a moderation equally remote from depreciating the merits of others, and from extolling one favourite party, characterize this work as one of the most valuable productions of the past year.

Dr. FRIEDR. BEN. OSIANDER's "Lehrbuch der Entbindungskunst." Introduction to Midwifery. Vol. 1. Göttingen, Rosenbusch, 1799, pp. 599, 8vo. This is the beginning of a work which satisfies the wishes of the practitioners of midwifery, and of which much may be expected on account of the practical skill of the author. This first volume contains the literature and history of midwifery.

#### MISCELLANIES.

"Die Zeichen der Zeit, angewandt auf öffentliche Christliche Religionslehrer bey dem Wechsel des Jahrhunderts, von D. WILH. ABR. TELLER." The Signs of the Times, with respect to Public Teachers of the Christian Religion, at the close of the 18th Century. Jena, Frommann, 1799, pp. 124, 8vo. Whatever may be said to prevent the still further spreading of the irreligiousness of our times, is here suggested by the venerable Teller with the true spirit of Christianity.

"Hinterlassene Papiere eines Philosophischen Landpredigers, den Freunden der Kritik und Laune gewidmet. Herausgegeben, von Prof. K. H. HEYDENREICH." Posthumous Papers of a Philosophical Country Parson, dedicated to the Friends of Criticism and Humour. Leipzig, Sommer, 1769, pp. 285, 8vo. The treatises here published relate to philology, literature, and morals, rather than philosophy. Some of them are of considerable merit.

"Patriotisches Archiv für Deutschland, der Gottheit, den Fürsten, dem Vaterlande gewidmet, von SAM. CHR. WAGNER." Patriotic Magazine for Germany, dedicated to God, the Princes, and the Country, 1799. Berlin, Maurer. A valuable collection of treatises, intended for the advancement of patriotism, and for preventing the revolutionary spirit.

For Mineralogy a regular periodical publication has appeared at Freiberg, in Saxony, the title of which is *Neues Bergmannisches Journal*, herausgegeben von KÖHLER und HOFFMANN. Freiberg, Kratz. For œconomical and agricultural

knowledge the best information may be derived from professor BECKMANN's Review, which, under the name of *The Physical and Oeconomical Magazine (Physicalische und Oekonomische Bibliothek)* is still increasing in bulk and matter. The 20th volume of it was finished at the end of the last year. Even for raising and cultivating bees, a particular magazine has been established (*Journal für Bienenfreunde*) by Messrs. BüSHING and KAISER. Colle, Scutch.

#### *View of the new German Publications advertised in the Catalogue of the Leipzig Easter-Fair, 1800.*

The catalogue of books to be offered for sale in the fair of Leipzig has scarcely ever been of such a bulk as it is now. It contains 2894 new books, which are announced as ready; and although in some articles, as romances and plays, the hands may have worked more than the head, there are however more works of science and literature, of great intrinsic value, than ever. It is apparent, that there is a great tendency in the age to simplify the sciences, by reducing all empirical and uncertain systems to general principles; the popularisation of the theories and doctrines concerning religious instruction, the administration of justice, police, medicine, œconomy, arts and trades, is another object of the endeavours of the authors. Never yet has a catalogue of the Leipzig fair announced to the man of business, so many new Views and Observations on political and domestic œconomy. The foreigner will be astonished at the number of almost three thousand new works, which are the produce of one fair, particularly if he understands that all gazettes and intelligencers, as well as most of the books of devotion, and all publications of Government, are excluded from it, and that the Autumnal Fair brings at least one thousand more, which had not been printed early enough. According to the *Journal Général de la Litterature de France*, published at Strasburg by TREUTTEL and WURZ, No. xii. the whole seventh year of the Republic produced no more than 1407 works, of which two thirds at least are pamphlets and ephemeral productions. If all the articles which the Monthly Magazine announces pretty completely every month, as the newest literary productions of Great Britain, from January to December of last year are computed, there will be found no more than 1000, in which number music and prints are included. This literary activity in Germany is in a great part owing to the division

vision of the German territory into so many states, and to the non-existence of an all-devouring capital; whilst many a small capital of a middling principality shows often more literary fertility than entire provinces of Great Britain or France. Another great encouragement is afforded by the 38 German universities (a short but interesting survey of which is given in JUSTI and MURSINNUS's Annals of the German Universities, to be continued annually) and by the great number of booksellers; for there is scarce any small town in Germany which has not at least one bookseller. Of the booksellers or stationers, who have published works at their own expense in this Fair, 311 are named in the Catalogue, to which number 20 more may be added, who on account of their announcing their publications too late, or for other reasons, have been omitted. It cannot be denied, that this circumstance has occasioned many to enlist in the corps of German authors, (a corps now consisting of almost 15,000 men) on whom Melpomene never smiled at their birth, and in whom the divine spark has been kindled by their neighbour, a bookseller in a small town, who wished to shine at the fair by many and cheap publications. But a considerable part of the literary productions appearing every year in Germany, is due to a sort of Cosmopolitanism reigning among the German literary men, by which every new publication appearing from Madrid to Moscow is paid attention to, and is ushered into the public in a translation almost as soon as the original has appeared; if they are of the scientific or historical kind, they seldom are germanized without considerable notes and additions. For such is the genius of the German translators, who for the most part are well versed in different branches of antient and modern literature, that they cannot find in their hearts to publish their germanized exotics without considerable improvements from their own stock of learning and reading. The present catalogue furnishes examples of this in abundance. The English scarcely imagine, that in any country, but their happy island, a rational system of agriculture can be found, in which they were confirmed by accounts, such as Mr. Arthur Young has given in his Oeconomical Travels. But let the books marked with the names of RIEM, F. B. WEBER, WEISSENBRUCH, and those comprehended under the title of *Introduction or Essay*, be computed, and decide whether German literature does not afford the best propositions and instructions on

rural œconomy. Every improvement made in England is likewise put to use. Doctor THAER at Zelle gives us, besides a continuation of his Lower-Saxony Annals of Rural Oeconomy, a second volume of his Introduction to the Knowledge of English Agriculture and Oeconomy, by the translation of which into English the British themselves would gain a great deal.— Count PODEWILLS continues to translate Marshall's Agricultural Surveys of England, with very useful remarks; and the chemical philosopher SCHERER gives us a complete survey of ordinary, and till now little known, manures from the Accounts of the Board of Agriculture, not without valuable additions. Scarcely was the Treatise of Lasseyré, who is so active for the Spanish sheep-breeding, known in France, when Hübbe, at Hamburg, gave us a translation of it, with remarks, and an appendix, in which the article on English sheep-breeding is supplied from Thaer; and the bookseller Villaume is so patriotic as to offer copies of it to several possessors of estates, for their peasants, with a considerable abatement of the price. An original work of great value is SUDEKUM on the improvement of Sheep-breeding; to which may be added a Direction for Sheep-breeding in the hereditary States of Austria, taken from the papers of the late Count Harrach, at Vienna; and another remarkable work On Sheep-breeding in the States of Prussia. Translations of the two masterly works of the immortal French mathematician, LA PLACE, are announced: the Mecanique du Ciel, by Mr. BURCKHARDT, late fellow of the university of Leipzig, but, by a recommendation of the great astronomer Mr. von Zach to his astronomical and mathematical friends at Paris, now in high favor with all the scientific men at Paris, and associated to the Board of Longitude there, and who by numerous remarks, tending to facilitate the reading of it to a larger public than the French work could obtain, has given it an original value. The Theory of the Motions of the Heavenly Bodies, which appeared in 1784, has been revised and rendered more intelligible by IDE. At the same time professor HINDENBURG, at Leipzig, publishes a new number of his Archive; and GRÜSON, Lecturer of the Mathematics at the Military School at Berlin, a new volume of his valuable Introduction to Military Mathematics; the venerable KASTNER, at Göttingen, continues the Catalogue Raisonné of his large collection of mathematical books; and a great number of smaller writings

writings contribute likewise to promote the stock of mathematical science. The bookseller Voss, at Berlin, continues to publish the Magazine of Voyages, whose value has not been diminished since the death of J. R. Forster, and we may hope to find much new instruction in the Bibliothèque of the newest and most important voyages, of which Mr. SPRENGEL at Halle is the redacteur, and whose first volume contains a useful extract of Brown's Travels through the interior parts of Africa, and of Wilson's Missionary Voyage, with very able introductions from the editor. We are moreover presented with two other valuable translations, the one of Volney's Travels through Egypt, to which Professor PAULUS at Jena has annexed very instructive additions; the other of Bourgoing's Travels through Spain, which Mr. FISCHER, the author of a very interesting original Tour through Spain, has enriched by many additions and new extracts. Citizen BECKER, from Cologne, publishes a magazine in monthly numbers at Berlin, in which all French publications and memoirs from the National Institute at Cairo, and all literary reports from Egypt, are very speedily communicated to the German readers in useful extacts and observations.—In the medical line, Germany has peculiar journals for the improvements of almost every country. Besides the Continuation of HUFELAND's Annals of French Medicine and Surgery, there appear several other Journals, dedicated only to French medicine, among which we distinguish ZADIG's *Esprit* of the newest Medical Literature in France. To the journals already existing for English medical literature, Mr. KUHN's, a learned physician at Leipzig, Physico-Medical Journal is now added, in which BRADLEY's and WILLICH's Journal is followed, but which contains likewise many original Dissertations. RUDOLPHI publishes Swedish Annals of Medicine and Natural History. Brown's System has been considerably cultivated and enlarged in Germany; the names of FRANKE at Vienna, RÖSCHLAUB's at Wurzburg, and MARKUS at Bamberg, give us the assurance, that the spirit of innovation was not the only promoter of it. From the first of these three physicians we receive a toxicology after Brown's system, and a second magazine for the improvement of Brown's system goes on with hasty steps. The inoculation of the cow-pox, too, has found a more favorable reception in the medical school at Vienna than in any other place of the continent. EYEREL has writ-

ten likewise on this subject, and the bold FERRO has tried on his own children the poison of the cow-pox, which was brought from England. A Hanoverian physician, BALLHORN, communicates to us the latest observations of Jenner and Woodville on that subject. Even the Dutch have been put to contribution by a translation of SOWDEN's Treatise on the Inoculation of the Small pox.

The literary men of Germany have taken care, likewise, to transplant poetical and oratorical works to the German territory. Among the Greeks, the favorite authors are Xenophon (translated in a masterly manner by WIELAND in a new number of his Attic Musæum), Plutarch, and Dio Cassius (the second volume of the excellent translation of this author by PENZEL, has appeared); among the Romans, Horace and Cicero. HARTMANN has given a translation of Oriental productions. Four laborious translators, all known as masters, have vied with each other in versions of Shakespeare and Cervantes. P. ROSEGARTEN, one of our favorite poets, and well known by a new translation of Clarissa, has gathered the fairest flowers which have lately grown in England into a *British Odeon*; and GRIESS presents us with a metric translation of Tasso, which has already raised a great expectation by the specimens he has given. However it is to be observed, that the German translators are become much nicer in the choice of foreign works, particularly in those branches in which German literature is richer than that of foreign nations, which even borrow from it; and thus one will scarcely receive but with a smile a double re-translation of Pizarro, a phenomenon which can only be accounted for, if we suppose that the female translator at London looked on this as a proper exercise not to forget her own language. Thus, though it may appear from what has been said here, that perhaps a sixth part of the produce of this fair are foreign wares; the manner, however, in which the Germans have imprinted the stamp of their genius and learning on these productions imported from abroad, speaks highly to their advantage. Long ago the catalogue of the fair has been looked upon not only as a telegraph, by which in a fortnight all German readers from Copenhagen to Strasburg and Berne, may know what they may bespeak by their respective booksellers flocking now from every corner of Germany and the adjacent countries to the great staple of the Leipzig fair; but likewise as a true standard by which

the state of mental or moral disposition in the several parts of Germany, or in certain branches of science, might be understood. In this respect, too, the present Catalogue gives ample scope to observations of different kinds. How comes it to pass, that the most reprobate and calumniating libel against the most respectable names, within and without Germany, Barruel's History of Jacobinism, a translation of which, when offered them, several booksellers at Leipzig and Berlin rejected with scorn, appears now in a translation at Hanover? The translation of Manconis *Oneirocriticon*, which gives an accurate instruction, how the best numbers in Lotteries might be chosen, now appears in a seventh edition at Augsburg. In a late number of the St. James's Chronicle, an author at Berlin is said to have just then written 15 volumes in folio against marriage; this is probably only a jest, but nevertheless there may be some truth at the bottom; for that notice may be applied to a very contemptible publication, called *Gynæology*, of which the 15th volume, in 8vo. has appeared at Berlin, printed for Ochnighe, who has likewise published, "Love and Enjoyment," in 4 volumes, as a supplement to the Gynæology. If one should ask, where "The secret Cabinet of Love, or Precepts for promoting the Fertility of Women," and "Receipts for pregnant Ladies," have been published; the catalogue answers, At Berlin; and it may be pretty surely conjectured, that that Venice, where, according to the Catalogue, The Marriage-Physician for weak men and barren wives has been published, is not far distant from the lagunes on the Spree. Certainly such productions are, more than all Thelynthores and recommendations of polygamy, directed *against* marriage. But happily such paltry trash is not taken notice of even at Berlin, where the all-beloved King with his amiable Queen displays the highest and almost unparalleled example of conjugal happiness and tenderness; and are bought only by debauchees and prostitutes, of which Berlin has been formerly more productive than any other great town in Germany. As a suite to the 76 Almanacks which have appeared in the last Michaelmas-fair, the *Almanack of the general armament in the territories of Mentz*, has been published at Frankfurt on the Mein, where Brönnier announces likewise a new edition of his Planetary—Should any one wish to know, where the best Pastry-cook and Confectioner may be had; the Cata-

logue answers: At Vienna, at Anton Dall's, who has likewise contributed to the stock of Romances by 12 pieces, containing scenes of spirits, and of ridottos, and among others, *The Spectre of Presburg Castle*, *The Ghost of Genivara*, and *The Dwarf from the Lion's Valley*. "Where can a dramatic Intelligencer of the theatres of the Fauxbourgs be published and find readers?" At Vienna. "And the *Dictionary of Diversions*?" At Vienna. WENZEL is the name of the author who has given in this fair seven different articles, which contain almost a complete Encyclopædia of enjoyment and diversions, in the style of the inhabitants of that vast capital. Parsons and school-masters in the Electorate of Saxony converse in this Catalogue on innovations. D. Merkel at Chemnitz delivers his opinion *contra* the general confession in defence of the particular. "Jesus, the true domestic and ecclesiastical Angel," is printed for Schöps at Zittau, three German miles from Herrenhuth.

A new fun has arisen on the Bavarians, one of the most uncorrupted and vigorous nations of Germany, in the person of their new Elector, the long wished-for and beloved Maximilian Joseph. The catalogue bears many traces of this. Three rare men, who once labored at the university of Dillingen, near Augsburg, for the bliss of a whole country, the ecclesiastical counsellors, SAILER, WEBER and ZIMMER, are now united together at the new-reformed university of Ingolstadt. Every one will delight to find before several articles of the Catalogue, the name of the respectable Sailer; who, after a persecution of 5 years by the deep-laid schemes of jesuitical subtlety, is again called to activity. MUTSCHELLE, head-master of the high school at Munich, whose clear understanding throws light on every subject he treats, presents Bavaria, and not Bavaria alone, with an Attempt to represent in a popular manner the Kantean Philosophy, and with an Examen of the famous Jesuitical pugilist STATTLER's Anti-Kantean Metaphysics. A short discourse, with which he opened his lectures, "What ought Schools to be for the World?" was too small for this great Catalogue, though it contains excellent ideas and observations, delivered in an agreeable manner. Who would not rejoice to hear, that WELLER, of whom three works, containing joyful hopes and expectations on the improvement of the rising generation, are announced in the present Catalogue, has been appointed director of the studies at Munich?

nich? The honest, cruelly-persecuted MILLIKER when at Passau, now professor of history at Ingolstadt, comes forward with a sketch of the History of the German Nation. Besides the bookseller Krüll's a new bookseller's-shop is opened at Ingolstadt under the title of a "Comptoir" for Intelligence and Industry; and whoever takes a view of the articles printed for these two booksellers, and for Leitner and Lindauer at Munich, will remark with pleasure the liberal system of the present book-licensors, and from a bright dawn prognosticate a serene, and, please God, a long day, in a country groaning till late under the severest yoke of priesthood, but sparkling with genius and full of characters of the highest respectability. People may now speak there with modest frankness on the interests of the country, as is sufficiently proved by the writings, mentioned in the Catalogue, on the customs, and the collections relating to the history, of the Bavarian States. May Maximilian Joseph, a prince elevated above every minute apprehension, and free from fear of that bugbear Illuminatism, set up only to terrify children and beguile unwary princes and ministers into the snares of Jesuitism—may he reign long and happily! all good Bavarians will form a bulwark with their bodies around him.

A pressing want, caused by the dissipation of his predecessor and the immense riches accumulated by his bastard-sons, of which he is innocent, and the inexorable law of circumstances only could bring the good father of his people to measures which he disapproves, and wishes himself to alter.

With equal satisfaction the friend of humanity and reform finds in the same Catalogue new proofs of the firm intention of Frederick William III. to enlighten and improve all the parts of the Prussian Monarchy. The foundation of this must be laid in the instruction of the rising generation. Hence the active endeavours, favored with royal encouragement, to give a better organization to the lower schools; to destroy the old monastic form of the schools for the middling classes, to inspire soldiers' children with public spirit, to bring up idle boys and girls to industry in schools exclusively founded for that purpose. An author of Königsberg unites aphorisms on popular education with propositions for a better regulation of country-schools. LOCHMANN's crowned treatise on the three most important subjects, concerning the refounding of Latin and Military Schools, by which the Council for scholastic Institutions and the Board of War are kept

busy at the same time, will certainly be read likewise in foreign countries. In a monarchy, where every topic of public regulations may be examined with modesty and censured by arguments—a characteristical trait of the Prussians since Frederick the Great raised their reflection by his example—the now appearing Examen of the circular orders of the King concerning the garrison-schools, may be brought before the throne itself. The treatise "On the Improvement of the Condition of Country Clergymen" now appears with a remarkable cabinet-letter of the king. NIEMEYER being professor of divinity at Halle, and head master of the most celebrated academy in Saxony, and of consequence living near the most plentiful fountain of school as well as academical experience, in an Address to the Students of Divinity, comments on the latest Instructions relative to theological exams in the Prussian States—Instructions in which TELLER's (the most venerable and unprejudiced divine in the Prussian monarchy) not Wöllner's spirit reigns. Mr. GEDIKE, member of the upper confidory and of the school-commission, publishes a peculiar journal for the schools of the Monarchy. Thus, whatever may be done by writing for the reformation of schools is certainly not neglected. And what a liberal spirit appears every where in the legislation and administration! which fears neither reasoning nor publicity, and which even, as on the still-debated subject of the Prussian code of laws, calls for it designedly. The Academy of Architecture, the funds of which have been renewed by the King, and the Academy of Painting, call forth the exertions of new powers, and the proposing of new measures. On the latter subject, the architect GENELLY of Berlin comes forward with his ideas. To favor the productions of the Monarchy itself, new shackles have been laid on the fair at Frankfurt on the Oder, which tend to render all concurrence of foreign countries impossible. We find some Remarks on this harsh Measure announced, which show by the title, and may freely lay open, their disapprobation. On villanage, the corvée, and the late augmentation of the pay of the Prussian army, the most free discussions have appeared. Even a prisoner of state, the unfortunate ZERBONI, writes, from his gaol at Kalisch in South Prussia, "Thoughts on the Improvement of that Part of the Monarchy," and loudly rejoices at the exaltation of the noble Voss to the place of a minister, who well knows how to procure justice

justice to such as are condemned without a trial. In this manner all that enjoys the mild government of Frederick William, prospers and blossoms under the shade of the olive-tree, blessed by all who are not open to party rancor and venal to foreign interest.

"Open the Gates, the Jews are coming!" This is the title of a pamphlet, relating, as a dozen of others, to the writings *pro et contra* on a dispute, which has already for a year been carried on with very unequal arms, and whose object is very well expressed in another new pamphlet by the following alternative, "Must the Christians be circumcised, or the Jews baptized?" The honest banker, COHEN at Berlin got himself baptized; and as this is now rendered as easy and void of scandal for every Jew as possible, it is not readily understood why this resource is not laid hold of as soon as possible.—In the Catholic part of Germany a very active tendency towards reforming the ceremonies of worship and dogmas is to be observed. There are "Rational Explanations of the Mass," and "Plain Sermons on the stations of the holy cross-way during Lent." Particularly do the sermons seem to acquire more moral tendency, and the true spirit of Christianity; and, instead of the ejaculations of the jesuitical pulpit-thumpers, a RIGET or WELTZHOFEN, twenty good Catholic books of sermons and devotion may be distinguished in this catalogue. It follows, of course, that neither do the Protestants neglect the Science of Divinity; dogmatics are almost every where changed into an unbiased examination and well-founded history of dogmas, and the learned Exegetes do not suffer themselves to be puzzled by the accommodating system and mysticism resulting from a wrong interpretation of the new philosophy. A German Commentary on the three first Evangelists, by D. PAULUS at Jena, is a very agreeable present; and examples of good sermons cannot be wanting, when, as in this fair, the names of REINHARD, TELLER, RIBBEK, SCHUDEROF, WELAND, OLSHAUSEN, &c. promise so rich a harvest.

The spirit of critical philosophy, and the rage of paradoxes to which it has given rise, shows itself likewise in this Catalogue. As a new translation of Plato is in hand, in which it will be clearly shown that Plato was a Kantean philosopher without knowing it; the venerable philosopher of Koenigsberg, who has again shown the unimpaired strength of

his genius in an "Introduction to JACK-MANN's Defence of Kant's Religious Philosophy, will not take it amiss, if we call him the Plato of Koenigsberg. As, formerly, five academic schools sprang forth from Platonic philosophy, so new sects are shooting every where from the Kantean school, even during the life-time of their master; who is often rudely abused by the new sectaries. In battle array the adherents of the Kantean system advance against HERDER's well-pointed refutation which they call a metacritical invasion; ten treatises of this kind are named in the Catalogue. To FICHTE's Atheism the faithful continue to demand tranquillizing answers; whilst his "Destination of Man" is sent for in great quantities from Copenhagen and the Catholic part of Germany; and his "Doctrine of Science" is passionately attacked in writing and conversation at the place of his former abode, by the ex-Benedictin SCHAD, now Lecturer of Philosophy at Jena. REINHOLD and JACOBI write letters to him; but the penetrating JEAN PAUL fights against him with the most powerful arms of ridicule, in his Clavis Fichtiana. Under the names of JACOB, JÖRDENS, and KRUG, the amateurs will find examples of a rational application of critical philosophy, and will easily forget the errors of those authors who write moral doctrines for children after the Kantean philosophy, or who, like STAGE, will bring even the mythology of the Romans to general principles. Concerning its application to natural philosophy, a capital work, SCHELLING's System of Transcendental Idealism, is published. His system of natural philosophy tends, as he affirms himself, on the dynamic road, upon which he is lately arrived, to set up the general principles and leading ideas for all future inquiry concerning nature.

During this contest, Jurisprudence does not remain tranquil. The *Jus Naturæ* and the *Jus Criminale* are now the order of the day. The names of GOLLMANN, FEUERBACH, KLEIN, KLEINSCHRODT, KRUG, HEYDENREICH, MÜLLEE, ZACHARIA, are here prefixed either to journals, destined for philosophical discussions and inquiries in these sciences, or to peculiar works which deserve a particular consideration, and on account of this crowd the Carolina of the Chancellor KOCH, and HODERMANN's compendium on the same, are almost lost out of sight.—For medical police Professor NIEMANN at Kiel contributes in his "Sheets for Police and Culture,"

ture", which would afford also to England a great deal of very welcome intelligence for Police Establishments. Medical and botanical Geography is eagerly cultivated and has received no small additions this fair. BEER's (of Vienna) Work on the Eyes; HUFELAND's System of practical Medicine, SÖMMERRING's anatomical Tables, and the new editions of KURT'S SPRENGEL's History of Medicine, are valuable acquisitions for this science. The beautiful monographies in natural history are augmented by PALLAS in the two first numbers of his *Astragali*. The new Ichthyology after Lacepede, of which the first volume now appears with fine engravings, will delight many readers; and the first number of the Professor of natural history at Jena, Mr. BATTSCH's work on Natural History, which begins with mineralogy, may be considered as the beginning of a long wished for henoticon of natural history. The books with copper-plates for natural history, for little and great children, are almost infinite, and yet the first of this kind published by Mr. Berthach at Weimar, is still going forward with universal applause, and has not yet been surpassed by any subsequent one. Geography has likewise been treated partly in collections and partly in travels, through particular countries. For natural sciences, the Journey of Count HOFFMANNSEGG from Hungary to the Turkish frontiers in original letters, MARSHALL's of Bieberstein Description of the regions of Caucasus, LENTIN'S (Mineralogic) Letters on Anglesea; but, above all, the able naturalist and linguist, MR. NEMNICH's Voyage from Hamburg to England; may be considered as valuable acquisitions. But BONSTETTEN's Views of Switzerland, and his friend FREDERICA BRUN'S Journal on Rome, as likewise the Voyage from Hamburg to Philadelphia, and LENZ's Remarks on the North and France, will unite instruction with entertainment. The Letters written on a Journey from Vienna to Venice, and back again through Tyrol in the year 1793, published under the title of Sketches (*Zeichnungen*) comprehend a period very remarkable for these regions. HESS, the Hamburg traveller, has likewise published a new volume of his Travels through Germany, and Sophie LA ROCHE, the venerable authoress and juvenile friend of Mr. Wieland, has given a very interesting Account of an excursion during the last Summer, in which she paid her visit to Mr. Wieland in his villa at Osmonstaedt near Weimar, and of all the literary characters she saw at

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Weimar, interwoven with other literary notices of her acquaintances at Offenbach. The whole is inscribed: *Schattenrisse merkwürdiger Tage, i. e. Sketches of Memorable Days.* — In the Belles Lettres there are two works which will raise general attention, by the name of their authors. HERDER gives us a critique of the Theory of Belles Letters in his "Kalogone or on the agreeable and beautiful." — SCHILLER's Piccolomini and Wallenstein, which the narrow-minded avarice of the managers excluded till now from many theatres, are at length published; at the same time an anonymous author announces "Something on Sch. Wallenstein with respect to the Greek Tragedy." By the publication of a collection of his prose writings and poems, Schiller satisfies another wish of the public. A. W. SCHLEGEL has likewise published a collection of his poems. But in general the German Parnassus is much deserted this year; two of the most read poetical Almanacks are concluded. However two of the more antient German classic poets, Hagedorn and Ramler, are regenerated, the former by the care of Eschenburg, augmented by a volume, the second dressed out in every typographic and chalcographic embellishment. Of the two female poets, whose works are published, the one, Maria Muiach, is dead already. The other is the soft WILHELMINA MÜLLER of Vienna, better known by her family name Maisch. Nor are there collections and chrestomathia's, or elegant extracts for schools wanting, as the names of Delbrück Rambach, Hörfel show. VETTERL IN has supplied a defect which had been observed long since, by his Manual of Poetical Literature, in which the life and the works of the most celebrated German poets are now fully detailed. An agreeable publication is the third volume of ENGEL'S Philosopher for the World, in which he has given a funeral sermon on the newest mis-employed philosophy.

A motley crew, 296 in number, follows after the main body, the corps of romances and novels. There are certainly some respectable names in this corps. Who would not make an exception in favor of the excellent Tales of ANTON WALL, HUBER'S Tales, KOSEGARTEN'S, TIEK'S KRETSCHMANN'S Poetical Tales; LA FONTAINE'S Theodor, MERKEL'S Tales, which are partly taken from Rousseau's not yet printed papers, ROCHLITZ'S Characteristics and Remembrances, &c. and particularly the long-expected Titan of the inexhaustible JEAN PAUL. For the

rest, there are three divisions: the first of which, whose colors are black with sulphur, contain the histories of conjurors of the middle age, of grave-diggers and ghosts, in the manner of Albrecht and Spiels, among which the History of the great robber Rinaldino may be reckoned. The second wear parrot's feathers in their helmets, and are conducted by Cramer, the ex-grenadier Laukhardt, and the author of the Adventures of Squire Lümmel. The third, or sentimental division, wear the gloves of their mistresses on their hats, and contain the painters of family and common-life scenes, the betrayers of the secrets of human life, and all those who wish to get a garden and a sinecure, as honest Lafontaine got from the Queen of Prussia, particularly delighted by his Romances. However, two productions, Heliodora, and Clara's Secrets, deserve an honorable exception. Forty-two translations are lost in the crowd of original nonsense and dull verbosity.

In classic literature many articles deserve to be noticed, as MITSCHERLICH's long wished-for edition of Horace, SCHÜTZ's new edition of Aeschylus, EICHSTÄDTS Diodorus Siculus, RUHKOPF's Seneca, KRAUSE's Velleius, ROHDE's Vitruvius, SCHWEIGHÄUSER's Simplicius, MATTHIAS's Commentary on the Homeric Hymns, the continuation of JACOBS's Commentary on the Greek Anthology, SCHNEIDER's Xenophon, and Eclogæ Physicæ, BREMI's Suetonius, MANSS's Sparta, BÖTTIGER's Explanations of Tischbein's Engravings of Hamilton's new Collection of Greek Vases, &c.—For history Plank, Wottmann, Bredow, Millbiller, have been active. The odious revolutionary branch is almost entirely broken off. Eight Biographies of Bonaparte are lost in the crowd, as likewise six Biographies of the unfortunate Pius VI. A more remarkable production seems to be the Ptolemais, an Epic Poem on the Deliverance of Acre, which is affirmed to have been written at Constantinople, and the addition on whose title, "with notes from authentic sources," is

not made for parade only. But the number of occasional writings, and on the most fashionable topics, is above all expectation; almost twenty treatises are dedicated to the new German gold-mine, the beet sugar, and the German coffee, *vulgo ciborum*. But a dispute had arisen about the kind of the beets used for sugar, till D. ROSSIG, Professor of Oeconomy at Leipzig, has terminated it by a botanic determination of the species. The approaching end of the 18th century has called forth the exertions of other authors. At Breslau the history of it has been published; D. JAHNISCH at Berlin bids it farewell in his "Spirit and Character of the 18th Century," and BEHR at Gera makes propositions of reconciliation. The last severe winter has drawn the attention of writers to the preventing of the want of wood. WITZLEBEN's "Inquiries into the causes of the want of woods," are published by Lanrop, with additions and corrections. RESCH at Erfurt recommends the cultivation of the bean-tree; new propositions are made concerning the birch; other authors recommend the qualities of the willow; but the pseudo-acacia is little more heard of. Of Count RUMFORD's Essays a very good translation is published at Weimar.

If, on one hand, this catalogue might be considerably diminished by leaving out all new editions and republications; on the other hand, there are several books not registered in it, because they were too late announced, or other reasons prevented it. There are even works of the highest consequence omitted; among which there are only some few to be named now. Of GOTHE's new works, the seventh volume has appeared at Berlin. The celebrated Ouranioscopus, D. GALL, at Vienna, has got his long-expected Prodromus printed for Brummer, at Copenhagen. D. ERHARD, at Nurenberg, has published a very valuable work, "A Theory of the Laws concerning the Bodily Welfare of the Citizens, and an Application of Medicine to Legislation;" printed for Cotta, at Tübingen.

### *Retrospect of the Progress of Year 1800*

On resuming our semi-annual task of reporting to our readers the progress of Spanish Literature, we have once more to regret, that, from the interrupted communication with Spain, it has not been in our power to substitute a full and minute

### *Spanish Literature during the 1800*

review of the most recent Spanish publications instead of the succinct critical catalogue, to which we are still obliged to confine ourselves with regard to this interesting branch of foreign literature. Although within the period which falls

here under our consideration, but few works of transcendent merit have made their appearance in Spain, yet the impulse, given to genius and talents under the administration of the Prince of Peace, continues to operate, and but for the destructive influence of priesthood, the Spanish literature would in all probability soon regain its ancient splendor. It is a spectacle as striking as it is disgusting, at the end of the eighteenth century, to see the wildest farrago of monkish absurdities pollute the same press, which is illustrated by works of the first eminence, and of true sterling merit; and yet this spectacle is in our days exhibited in Spain. We have deemed it a duty incumbent on us, not to flatter the picture of Spanish literature, which we here present to our readers, and for this reason we have faithfully recorded the “Seven principal Sufferings of the Most Holy Mary, &c.” as well as the eminent work, in which the celebrated Captain Ciscar, in a manner as luminous as it is instructive, elucidates and vindicates the new metric system of the French Republic. Historical truth is thus not only preserved, but we shall also perhaps have disposed our readers to take less offence at the weeds occasionally produced by the luxuriancy of the British literary soil. Of the various departments of literature none seem at present more carefully and successfully cultivated in Spain, than botany and economical philosophy. With regard to the former, the third volume of the “*Flora Peruviana et Chilensis*,” is nearly ready for publication, and *Ortega* is preparing for the press the 9th and 10th decades of his masterly descriptions of the plants cultivated in the Royal Botanical Garden at Madrid; a botanical cabinet has also been opened in that city, wholly devoted to Peruvian and Chilean plants. As to the department of economical philosophy, *Ortiz* is engaged in revising, for a second edition, his excellent translation of Dr. Smith’s Treatise on the Wealth of Nations, &c. which he published last year in 4 vols. 4to. with very valuable notes and additions, illustrative of the subject in general, but more particularly as far as it relates to Spain. The masterly essay on paper money and public credit by the same author is also soon to appear in a revised and enlarged state. Among the few translations, which we have deemed worthy of a place in our critical catalogue, our readers will probably be astonished to find a celebrated play of Kotzebue (whose name

by a strange mutilation has been changed into *Kot-bue* by the Spanish translator); of which, not only two different translations have appeared at the same time, but which has also been acted in Madrid. It would thus seem, that the celebrated German dramatist, whose productions we know how to censure, but not to surpass, even in bigoted Spain is not deemed so *immoral* a writer, as he appears to some of our dramatic censors, who would fain make us believe that the author of *Lovers’ Vows*, of the *Death of Rolla*, &c. &c. is an *immoral blockhead*.

#### THEOLOGY.

“Tratado de la Iglesia de Jesu Christo, que comprehende la Historia Universal de la Iglesia con Explicacion y Defensa de sus Misterios, Leyes, y Maximas; por D. FELIX AMAB, un tomo en 8°.” A Treatise on the Church of Jesus Christ, which contains the Universal History of the Church, with an Explanation and Defence of its Mysteries, Laws and Maxims, by D. Felix Amab, 1 vol. 8vo.

“Ventajas de la Sociedad, fundadas sobre la Religion Christiana, comprobadas por la Doctrina de los Santos Padres, de los mejores Teólogos, Juristas, y Filosofos, antiguos y modernos; la qual concilia la Paz de los Estados con la de la Iglesia universal,” &c. &c. On the advantages of Society, founded on the Christian Religion and proved by the Doctrines of the Holy Fathers, of the best Divines, Lawyers, and Philosophers, both ancient and modern, &c.

“Oracion inaugural que en la Abertura de la Asociacion de Caridad para Arecio de los Pobres, presos de las Carceles de Madrid, dixo el domingo 5 Enero de este año el Socio D. FRANCISCO XAVIER VALES ASENJO,” &c. The inaugural Speech, delivered at the opening of the Charitable Association for the Relief of poor Persons, discharged from the Prisons of Madrid, on the 5th of January of this current Year, by D. F. X. V. Asenjo, a Member of the said Association, &c.

“Los siete principales Dolores de María Santísima ponderados en siete Puntos de Meditacion, &c. por el Fr. MANUEL GUARDIOLA,” &c. The seven principal Sufferings of the Most Holy Mary, considered under seven Points of View, &c. by Brother Manuel Guardiola, &c.

“Benedicti Moxó. de vetustissimis Philosophis ab Atheistini Crimine vindicandis, Commentarius: ad cl. Virum ANTONIUM TAVIRA, Salmanticensis Ecclesiæ Illustrissimum Episcopum: un tomo en 4°.” An Explanatory Treatise tending to prove

prove that the most ancient Philosophers are not guilty of the Crime of Atheism: dedicated to the Right Reverend Anthony Tavira, bishop of Salamanca, 1 vol. 4to. The author of this treatise applies himself to prove that *Tales* and *Pythagoras*, the two founders of the celebrated Ionian, and Italian schools, were by no means atheists; nothing being, in his opinion, more diametrically opposite to their profound and sublime philosophical systems, than the maxims of atheism.

" Colección de Sermones y otras Obras del P. Fr. DIEGO JOSEPH de Cadiz," &c. A Collection of the Sermons and other Compositions of Father Diego Joseph of Cadiz, &c. vol. 5. The present volume of this voluminous collection contains several sermons, and congratulatory discourses delivered in the Latin and Spanish idioms in different universities, and before respectable audiences in Spain.

" Escarmiento del Alma, y Guia á la Union con Dios: por el M. Fr. ANDRES GERONIMO DE MORALES" &c. The Moral Instructor, and Guide to an Union with God; by Father A. H. de Morales.

" Catecismo cotidiano, segun el Espíritu de la Iglesia, escrito por el P. D. TEODORO DE ALMÉYDA; con la Explanacion del Origen de las ceremonias de nuestra sagrada Religion, y los Misterios de Semana Santa," &c. A Daily Catechism, according to the Spirit of the Church; written by the Reverend Theodore de Almeyda, with an Explanation of the Origin of the Rites and Ceremonies of our Holy Religion, and of the Mysteries of the Holy Week, or the last Week in Lent, &c.

" Romance historial de la Pasión de nuestro Señor Jesu Christo, en Verso, segun los Santos Evangelistas y Doctores ascéticos," &c. A Historical Romance in Verse, of the Sufferings of our Lord Jesus Christ, according to the Holy Evangelists and Ascetic Writers, &c.

" Consideraciones para antes y despues de la Sagrada Comunion, &c. escritas por D. GERONIMO DE VILCHES," &c. &c. Considerations before and after the holy Communion, &c. written by D. H. de Vilches, &c.

#### M. MEDICINE.

" Cirugia forense general y particular, &c.; por D. JUAN FERNANDEZ, DEL VALLE, &c. 3 tomos en 8°." A System of general and particular Surgery, as far it is connected with the Administration of Justice, 3 vols. in 8vo. by Dr. I. F. de Valle, &c. The learned author of the

important work before us, who is professor of surgery, and assistant-surgeon of the royal hospital at Madrid, explains in a very instructive and satisfactory manner all the different branches of surgery, as far as they are connected with the administration of justice.

" Práctica moderna de la Inoculación de las Viruelas, con observaciones y reflexiones fundadas en ella; precedidas de un Discurso sobre la Utilidad de esta Operation y un Compendio Historico de su Origen y de su Estado actual particularmente en España, &c. por el Dn. Dr. TIMOTEO O'SCANLAN, Medico de los Reales Exércitos &c. 2 tomos en 8°." The modern Practice of the Inoculation of the Small-Pox, with Observations and Reflexions founded on it; with an introductory Discourse on the Utility of that Operation, and a Historical Sketch of its Origin, and present State, especially in Spain, &c. by Dr. T. O'Scanlan, Physician-General of the Royal Army, &c. 2 vols. 8vo.

" Advertencias critico-médicas, &c. por D. PATRICIO SÁNCHEZ," Critico-Medical Strictures, &c. by D. P. Sanchez. The author of this miscellaneous composition has devoted by far the greatest part of it to show that the phthisis or consumption is no contagious disease, and that the method of judging of the nature of a malady by the pulse, is highly commendable.

" Curso Teórico-Práctico de Operaciones de Cirugia, que contiene los mas celebres Descubrimientos modernos: compuesto para Uso de los Reales Colegios, por D. DIEGO VELASCO y D. FRANCISCO VILLAVERDE," &c. A Theoretico-Practical Course of Chirurgical Operations, which contains the most celebrated modern Discoveries; composed for the use of the Royal Colleges, by D. Diego Velasco, and D. F. Villaverde. This is the best compendium of surgery, which has hitherto been published in Spain, and answers extremely well the purpose for which it is destined.

" Reflexiones sobre los Elementos de Medicina del D. JUAN BROWN, &c. por D. VICENTE MILJAVILA Y FISONEL," &c. Observations on Dr. John Brown's Elements of Medicine, by D. Vincent Miljavila y Fisonel, &c. The author of this well written treatise, who is one of the physicians of the royal family of Spain, and resident member of the royal medical society of Barcelona, gives a full and fair account of Brown's system, and makes some very pertinent remarks on its virtues and defects. " Prin.

"Principios de Cirugia así en la Práctica como en la Teórica; compuestos por D. RAMONDO FERNANDEZ," &c. Rudiments of Surgery, both Theoretical and Practical, by D. R. Fernandez, &c. &c.

"Tratado Médico-Chirurgico de las Enfermedades de las Vias de la Orina, en el que se manifiestan los mas bellos y mas modernos descubrimientos: por D. JUAN NUVAL, medico de familia de S. M. 2 tomos en 8º." A Medico-Chirurgical Treatise on the Infirmities of the Urinary Passages, wherein are explained the finest and most recent Discoveries; by D. Juan Nuval, Physician to the Royal Family, &c. 2 vols. 8vo. The author gives a full and satisfactory account of all the remedies which have hitherto been discovered for the use of such diseases as affect the urinary passages.

#### LAW.

"Cartas del Dn. D. ISIDORO ANTILLÓN, Catedrático de Historia y Geografía del Real Seminario de Nobles de Madrid, sobre la Antigua Legislación Municipal de las Comunidades de Teruel y Albarracín, &c." Letters on the Antient Municipal Legislation of the Communities of Teruel and Albarracín; written by D. Isid. Antillon, Professor of History and Geography at the Royal Seminary of Nobles in Madrid.

#### HISTORY.

"Sumario de la Historia Eclesiástica en Verso heroyco, por el P. ISLA, hasta la mitad del Siglo passado, añadida hasta 1780, y de la Particular de España del mismo Autor," &c. A Synopsis of the Ecclesiastical History in heroic verse, by Father Isla, up to the middle of last Century, and from that time down to the year 1780, with the particular Ecclesiastical History of Spain by the same author, &c.

"Compendio Cronológico de la Historia y Estado actual de Russia, en que se da Conocimiento de aquél Imperio," &c. un tomo en 4to. A chronological Summary or Abridgment of the History and present State of Russia, in which an Account is given of that Empire, &c. 1 vol. 4to, This work is divided into two parts, the first of which contains a brief exposition of the history of Russia from the ninth century down to our present time, and the second a description of the present state of that vast empire from accounts which the author collected during his residence in the Russian dominions. In this second part he delineates the national character and manners of the Russians, their religion, government, political and military constitution, the state of the sciences and

arts, of the public finances, and trade, both active and passive, and points out the articles which Spain may draw from Russia and export to that country.

"Diccionario Histórico Portátil de las Ordenes Religiosas y Militares, y de las Congregaciones Regulares y Seculares, que han existido en varias Partes del Mundo," &c. A Historical Pocket Dictionary of the Religious and Military Orders, and of the Congregations, both Ecclesiastical and Secular, which have existed in the different parts of the globe, &c.

"Historia del Antiquísimo Santuario de nuestra Señora de Valvanera en la Provincia de la Rioja; Hallazgo de la Imagen de María Santíssima en los Montes Distercios, y su Culto y Veneracion in la Orden, de S. Benito: compuesta y ordenada de las Memorias, que se conservan en el Archivo del Santuario: un tomo en 8vo."

History of the most antient Sanctuary of our Lady of Valvanera, in the Province of Rioja, of the manner in which the Image of the Most Holy Mary was found in the Distercios Mountains, and the Worship and Veneration paid to it by the order of St. Benedict, composed and arranged after the Memoirs, which are preserved in the Archives of the Sanctuary, 1 vol. 8vo. The title of this extraordinary composition, which is published at the expence of the convent of Valvanera, and sold in the vestry of that convent, we have given at full length for the information of our readers, and more they will probably not expect.

#### PHILOSOPHY AND NATURAL HISTORY.

"La Lógica, ó el Orden natural de Raciocínio: primer Tomo de los Opúsculos de D. SIMON DE VIEGAS," &c. Logic, or the natural Order of Reasoning, being the first Volume of the Works of D. Simon de Viegas, &c.

"Anales de Historia Natural, Núm. 2º," &c. Annals of Natural History, Number the second, &c. This number contains the genera Goudenia, Scævola, Tectaria, and Cleandra; a discourse on the different combinations of carbonic acid in the mineral kingdom; a description and analysis of the menilibrum of Klaproth; an account of the discovery of two new substances in the mineral kingdom; an extract of a letter from Baron Humboldt to Baron de Fonck; an account of the phosphoric stone of Estremadura and the salt-petre of Madrid; the natural history of the domestic pigeons of Spain, and especially of those of Valencia.

POLI-

**POLITICAL ECONOMY.**

"Memoria elemental sobre los nuevo Pesos y Medidas Decimales fundados en la Naturaleza, por D. GABRIEL CISCAR, Capitan de la Real Armada, Miembro de la Comision de Pesos y Medidas del Instituto Nacional de Francia por parte de S. M. Católica." An Elementary Memoir on the New Weights, and Decimal Measures, founded in Nature, by Dr G. Ciscar, Capt. of the Royal Navy, and Member of the Committee of Weights and Measures of the National Institute of France on the part of his Catholic Majesty. The celebrated author of this masterly composition, who is one of the ablest officers of the Spanish navy, and ranks among the most profound mathematicians of our age, explains the chief imperfections of the units of the weights and measures which have hitherto been in use, shows the advantages of the new metric system, deduced from nature, and illustrates that system, substituting a Spanish nomenclature in the room of the Græco-Latin adopted by the French. He then proceeds to expose the reasons why the extension of the quadrant of the terrestrial meridian has been laid down as the basis of natural measures, and not the length of the pendulum, which vibrates seconds; and terminates with showing the relation between natural units and those of lines, weights and measures used in Spain.

"Espíritu de Maquiavelo, esto es, Reflexiones de D. Antonio Eximeno sobre el Elogio de Nicolas Maquiavelo, dicho en la Academia Florentina por el Sr. JUAN BAUTISTA BALDELIO, año de 1794," &c. &c. The Spirit of Machiavel, that is, Remarks on the Eulogy of Nicholas Machiavel, pronounced by Baptist Baldelio in the year 1794, before the Society of Florence, by Anthony Eximeno, &c. The author has prefaced his remarks on the eulogy under consideration, by a historical discourse, in which he considers the system of Machiavel relatively to the political conjectures of his time; and has added two dissertations, one in defence of the Christian religion, which Machiavel accuses of having rooted out all military valor among the nations by which it is professed, and the other on the version of Aristoteles, which St. Thomas made use of to comment on the treatise on politics.

"Reflexiones económico-políticas de D. Francisco de Paula del Rey, Abogado de los Reales Consejos y de los Tribunales de Castilla y de Navarra sobre los Capitulos 7 y 38 del Libro 2. de la Obra intitulada Ciencia de la Legislación, escrita en

Italiano por Filangieri y traducido por D. FAYME RUBIO, un tomo en 8°." Economico-political Reflections on the 7th and 38th chapters of the 2d book of the Work entitled The Science of Legislation, written in the Italian language by Filangieri, and translated into Spanish by D. J. Rubio.

**MATHEMATICS.**

"Tratado completo de Aritmetica ó Método para aprender á contar por Principios; por D. JUAN GERARD, Presbítero Ex-Catedrático de Matemáticas en Paris." A complete Treatise on Arithmetic, or Elementary Method of studying the Science of Numbers, by Dr. John Gerard, Presbyter and late Professor of Mathematics in Paris. This useful compendium of arithmetic, written in a plain and luminous style, is divided into three parts, the first of which contains the rules of addition, subtraction, &c.; the second, the rules of fractions and compound numbers; and the third, the rule of three simple and compound, that of interest, &c. The author has added a table of most of the current coins of the principal states of Europe, and their relative value, compared with that of the Spanish coins.

**CLASSICAL AND POLITE LITERATURE.**

"Discurso sobre las Variaciones de la Literatura in las principales Naciones de Europa: un tomo, en 8°." A Discourse on the Revolutions of Literature among the principal Nations of Europe; one vol. 8vo. A brief sketch of the various vicissitudes, which literature has experienced in the principal countries of Europe, since the first dawn of the sciences and arts down to our present time.

**POETRY.**

"Poesías de D. FRANCISCO SAEZ DE PARAYUELO," &c. Poems by Dn. Francis Saez de Parayuelo &c. one volume in 8vo. These poems do infinite credit to the inventive powers and correctness of the taste of the author, whose imagination is rich without morbid luxuriancy, and his diction elegant without affectation.

"Poesías de M. GONZALEZ, de la Orden de St. Agustín, un tomo en 8°, que contiene todas las Obras sueltas de este grande ingenio. Poems by Mr. Gonzalez of the order of St. Augustine, one volume 8vo. which contains all the fugitive compositions of that eminent genius. By the unanimous opinion of the most enlightened literati of Spain, Gonzalez holds a distinguished rank among the modern Spanish poets. He was brother to the celebrated ecclesiastic, Luis de Leon, whom he equals

equals in erudition, and perhaps surpasses in the force and richness of poetical powers.

"Poemas Christianos, en que se exponen con Sencillez las Verdades mas importantes de la Religion, por el Autor del Evangelio en Triunfo; publicados por un Amigo del Autor," &c. Christian Poems, in which the most important Religious Truths are explained in a simple and easy method, by the Author of the Gospel Triumphant; published by a Friend of the Author, &c,

"Fábulas en Verso de D. JOSEPH AGUSTIN IBÚNEZ DE LA RENTERIA; 2 tomos en 8°. Fables in Verse by Dn. J. A. Ibúñez de la Renteria.

"Salmos de David, traducidos ó parafaseados, en Verso Castellano en varios Metros, dedicados al Rey, N. S. Obra póstuma de D. PEDRO ANTONIO PEREZ DE CASTRO", &c. The Psalms of David, translated or paraphrased in Spanish Verse in various metres; dedicated to his Catholic Majesty: a posthumous work of D. P. A. Perez de Castro, &c.

#### ARTS AND MANUFACTURES.

"Stenografia, ó Arte de Escribir Abreviado &c. &c. por D. FRANCISCO DE PAULA-MARTI." Stenography, or the Art of Short-hand Writing; &c. &c by D. F. de Paula-Marti. This is professor Taylor's system of short-hand writing, which was introduced in France by Cit. Bertin and has now been adapted by our author to the Spanish tongue.

"Cartilla de Principios de Dibuxo segun los mejores Originales, que tiene en sus Salas de Estudio la Real Academia de las Tres Nobles Artes de Madrid: por D. JOSEPH LOPEZ DE ENGUINADOS &c. Quaderno 5°." The Elements of Drawing illustrated by the best Originals, in the possession of the Royal Academy of the Three Noble Arts of Madrid, by Dr. J. Lopez de Enguinados &c. Number the Fifth. The present number of this interesting collection, the editor of which is professor of the art of painting, and member of the above Royal Academy, contains six heads, copied from those which the late celebrated Raphaei Mengs drew in Rome after the designs of Raphael, engraved by Cunego.

"Conversaciones sobre la Escultura: Compendio histórico, teórico y práctico, para la mayor Ilustracion de los Jóvenes dedicados á las Bellas Artes de Escultura, Pintura y Arquitectura, y para Luz de los Aficionados y Demos individuos del Dibuxo: un tomo en 8°." Lectures on Sculpture, being a historical, theoretical and practical Synopsis for the better Instruction of Youth destined for the Fine Arts

of Sculpture, Painting and Architecture, and also for the Improvement of the Taste and Judgment of Connoisseurs and Friends of Drawing; one vol. 8vo.

"Tratado de Hilar, Devinar, Doblar y Torcer las Sedas, segun el Método de Vaucanson, por D. LAPAYESE; con una Dissertacion sobre la Ventaja de dicho Método respecto del antiguo; por el D. D. FRANCISCO ORTELLO Y GOMBAU, Presbitero: publicado para que se propague la Perfeccion de la Hilaza de la Seda, en Beneficio de las Fábricas Nacionales, conforme á las Reales Intenciones." A Treatise on the Spinning, Winding Doubling and Throwing of Silk, according to Vaucanson's Method, by D. Lapayese; with a Dissertation on the Advantages of the said Method, compared with the antient, by D. F. Ortello y Gombau, presbyter; published with a view of extending the Perfection of the spinning of Silk, for the benefit of the National Manufactories, in conformity with the Intentions of his Majesty. The above Lapayese established this method by order of his Catholic Majesty, and under his royal protection, in Vinalfa, in the vicinity of Valencia, in favor of those country people who wish to learn and follow it, on account of the great advantages attending this method, in point of the quality of the silk, as well as with regard to the saving of labor. The instruction is given at the expence of the King, and the necessary implements and tools are also distributed gratis.

#### BIOGRAPHY.

"Vida de Gonzalo Fernandez de Aguilas y Córdoba, llamado el Gran Capitan, par D. IGNACIO LOPEZ DE AYALA: un tomito en 8°." The Life of G. F. de Aguilas y Córdoba, called the Great Captain, by Don J. Lopez de Ayala; a small vol. in 8vo.

"Vida Histórica de S. Fernando el III. Rey de Castilla y Leon, Protector de la Real Brigada de Carabineros; escrita por D. ALONSO NUNEZ DE CASTRO, &c. un tomo en 4°." Historical Memoirs of the Life of St. Ferdinand III. King of Castile and Leon, Protector of the Royal Brigade of Carabineers; written by Don Alonso Nunez de Castro, &c.

#### AGRICULTURE AND HUSBANDRY.

"Observaciones Prácticas sobre el Cachnete ó Maní de America: su Producción en España, Bondad del Fruto y sus varios Usos, particularmente para la Extracción de Aceyte; modo de cultivarle y beneficiarle para Bien de la Nación: por D. FRANCISCO TAVARES DE ULLOA, Canonigo Prebendado de Valencia," &c. Practical

Practical Observations on the Groundnut, or American Earth-nut, (*Arachis hypogaea*, *Brown.*) ; on its Production in Spain, and Goodness of this Fruit; on the various Purposes to which it may be applied, especially on its Use for the Extraction of Oil; on the Method of cultivating and Improving it for the Benefit of the Nation; by D. Francis Tavares de Ulloa, Prebendary of Valencia. The American earth-nuts grow wild in the southern parts of America and Asia; Great quantities of them are consumed by the Negroes, and many Europeans consider them as exquisite dainties. The author of the pamphlet before us endeavours to show the beneficial results likely to arise from an extensive culture of this plant in Spain, and has in our opinion very ably acquitted himself of his task.

"*Tres Discursos de Economia Politica y Rural sobre la Organizacion de la Sociedad Cantábrica y sus Impresas de Prados Artificiales y Cria de la Seda;* por el Dn. D. JOSEPH FERNANDEZ VALLEJO," &c. &c. Three Politico-economical and Agricultural Discourses on the Organization of the Society of Cabuerniga, and its Endeavours to introduce artificial Meadows and improve the Management and Production of Silk, by the Rev. J. F. Vallejo," &c. The author of this performance, who is curate of Ijas, in the diocese of Santander, and member of the Society, whose Organization he describes, has done justice to the meritorious exertions of the Society for Improving artificial Meadows, and increasing, not only the Production of Silk, but also its value, by a more careful Management of the Silk-worms.

"*Cartilla Rústica, ó Prontuario para Instrucción de Labradores, Hortelanos, Jardineros y Dueños de Casas de Campo,* &c. con Reflexiones para despreocupar á la Gente del Campo de algunas Vulgaridades y Supersticiones harto arraigadas," &c. The Agricultural Almanack, or Promptuary for the Instruction of Husbandmen, Farmers, Gardeners, and Proprietors of Country-Seats, &c. with Observations, tending to root out some vulgar Prejudices and superstitious Opinions, which prevail among the Country People. This is a well-meant and well-executed attempt to enlighten the country people and farmers in Spain, to whom the author points out in a clear and luminous style what they have to do, and what to omit, for rendering their fields and other grounds under culture, as productive as the nature of the soil will admit.

#### BOTANY.

"*Systema Botanicum Linnaeano-anomalisticum sive de Anomalis Plantarum quæ in Systemate Linnaeo observantur; auctore VINCENTIO ALPHONSO LORENTE,*" &c. The Anomalistic Linnaean System, being a Treatise on the Anomalies of Plants observable in the System of Linnaeus. The learned author of this useful composition, who is professor of botany in Valencia, explains all the anomalies of the species of plants of the Linnaean System, which greatly perplex young beginners in the study of botany, who are frequently at a loss to discern the classes, orders, and genera to which they belong; and points out to them the easiest means of attaining their purpose. He has given an additional value to this work, by an accurate description of the generic character of the dwarf palm, or palmetto (*Chamærops humilis*, L.), and of the date palm-tree (*Phoenix dactylifera*, L.), which stood in need of being accurately described by a diligent and careful observer, who has had an opportunity of examining both plants on their native spots.

#### GEOGRAPHY.

"*Elementos de Geografia, per Quadrados y Lecciones. Quad. 1º.*" Elements of Geography, divided into Numbers and Lectures. Number the first. This first number contains a general introduction into the physical and mathematical knowledge of the globe we inhabit, with a map.

#### TOPOGRAPHY.

"*Mapa Topográfico de la Ciudad de Granada,* dado á luz por D. FRANCISCO DALMAN," &c. A Topographic Map of the City of Granada, published by Don F. Dalman. We have no hesitation in saying, that this is one of the best executed topographic maps which have ever come under our consideration; and represents, with equal exactness and minuteness, one of the most interesting cities of Spain, in point of situation and antiquities.

#### VOYAGES AND TRAVELS.

"*El Viajero universal, ó Noticia del Mundo antiguo y nuevo;* &c. Por D. PEDRO ESTALA, Presbitero, &c." The Universal Traveller, or Knowledge of the World, both Antient and Modern, &c. by Dn. P. Estala, Presbyter. The numbers 84 to 92 published this year of this voluminous composition, which comprises already 28 volumes, contain the continuation and end of the description of Russia, an account of Norway and Iceland, and the beginning of the description of Sweden.

DRAMA

## DRAMA.

"La Misantropia y el Arrepentimiento : Drama en 5 actos, en Prosa, del Teatro Aleman de Kot-büe; refundido y arreglado á la Escena por la Ciudadana Molé, Actriz del Teatro Frances, ; y traducido fielmente en Prosa Castellana, por D. A. G. A." *Misanthropy and Repentance, a Drama in five acts, in Prose, of the German Theatre of Kotzebue; altered and adjusted for the Stage, by the female Citizen Molé, an Actress of the French Theatre, and faithfully translated into Spanish Prose, by D. A. G. A.*

The same play of Kotzebue has been translated into Spanish verse by **DIONISIO SOLIS**, and in this form represented in Madrid.

"Hamlet, Tragedia escrita en Ingles, por Guillermo Shakespeare; traducida e ilustrada con la Vida del Autor y Notas Críticas par INARRO CELENIO," &c. *Hamlet, a Tragedy written in English by William Shakespeare, translated and illustrated with the Life of the Author, and Critical Notes, by Inarro Celenio, &c.*

"Examen de la Tragedia intitulada, Hamlet, escrita en Ingles, por Guillermo Shakespeare, y traducido al Castellano por INARRO CELENIO, &c. escribíalo D. C. C." *A Critical Inquiry into the Tragedy entitled Hamlet, written in English by W. Shakespeare, and translated into Spanish by J. Celenio.* This performance contains a variety of critical strictures on the original play, on the Spanish translation, on the English and Spanish idioms, and also on the French language, into which it was first translated.

## EDUCATION AND MORALS.

"Plan y Método de Educación que D. MANUEL LAMEYRO Y GARCIA, Preceptor de Nobles educandos en la Ciudad de Santiago, tiene establecido y observa en su Casa con algunos Niños de distincion del Reyno de Galicia, &c." *Plan and Method of Education, introduced and observed by D. M. Lameyro y Garcia, Instructor of young Noblemen, to be educated in Santiago in his House with regard to some Children of Distinction of the Kingdom of Galicia, &c.* The author has prefaced the account of his plan and method of instruction by an introductory discourse on the utility and importance of the education of the nobility, and on the origin and present state

of the Seminary, which has been under his direction since the year 1790; and has deservedly obtained the approbation of the Supreme Council of Castile, because it unites the advantages of public and private education, and prevents the inconveniences attending on either of them.

## MISCELLANIES.

"Semanario de Agricultura y Artes: tomo 6º" &c. *Weekly Account of Agriculture and the Arts, vol. 6, &c.*

The present volume of this useful compilation, which enjoys the peculiar protection of the Spanish government, contains a Treatise on the most useful plants for forming artificial meadows, and the mode of cultivating them; on the culture of rice; on the art of making all sorts of glass, crystal, and artificial precious stones; on the art of preparing platina, gold and silver for painting on crystal, &c. &c. the natural history of the wolf; an account of the proceedings of the agricultural society of Cabuerniga, and concludes with several interesting notices relative to agriculture, rural and domestic economy, and the arts.

"Carta critica al Autor de las Notas de D. Quixote: en la que se descubre el verdadero Autor de su famosa Historia, á quien Cervantes da el Nombre de Cido Hamete Bén-engeli; por D. I. E. P. C." *A Critical Letter to the Author of the Notes of D. Quixote, in which is discovered the true Author of his famous History, to which Cervantes gives the Name of Cido Hamete Bén-engeli, by D. I. E. P. C.*

"Miscelánea instructiva, ó Anales de Literatura, &c. No. 24." The present number of this very useful and instructive periodical publication, which completes the eighth volume of the work, contains an account of the Conservatory of the fine and mechanical arts at Paris; a letter from Citizen Gilbert, written in Madrid, on bull-baiting; extracts of Stedman's voyage to Surinam; observations on the means of perfecting the inland navigation; a treatise on Spanish sheep; an account of the fine wool which has been exported from Spain within the last five years; rewards offered by the society of Havannah; account of the skeleton of an elephant found in New Spain; description of a new machine for spinning wool; remarks on the best means of supplying the want of fresh water at sea, &c. &c.

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